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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XXIII, No. 38 — DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1941 — $2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Minutes of the M.D. Council of Lambton

The Council met at Craigmyle on [illegible]day, September 6, at 2:30 p.m. All councillors were present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and on motion of coun. Cole, were adopted.

In connection with the seizure of the Premier Carbon Black, it was moved by coun. Nelson that the secretary write to J. E. Brownlee for instructions as to the procedure to be followed in disposing of the chattels, and that when instructions are received to proceed with the sale as soon as permissible, by first advertising chattels for sale in one Edmonton and one Calgary daily paper. Carried.

C. Applegate, Sr., and F. Applegate interviewed the council re the N½ 30-32-16-w4. Moved by the Reeve that the proposal of C. Applegate to pay up the taxes on the N.W. 30 in full, including half of the old seed liens registered againt the land, and to consolidate the taxes on the N.E. 30, be accepted. Carried.

The council were informed that nothing further had been received in connection with the Bell accident claim.

The secretary was instructed to write to F. Meller, of Endiang, demanding him to forward the threshing statement of the 1940 crop, together with the municipality's share of the 1940 crop; such information to be forwarded by October 1st, or lease on the N.W. 31 33-16-w4 will be cancelled.

Moved by coun. Carter that the date of the tax sale be November 29th, 1941. Carried.

Moved by coun. Cole that By-law No. 119 receive its three readings at this meeting. Carried.

By-law No. 119 having received its three readings, it was moved by coun. Nelson that the By-law be adopted as read. Carried.

Some discussion took place as to the minimum taxes to be levied on persons gainfully employed in the municipality, as outlined in the 1941 amendments. It was decided that nothing along this line should be done in 1941, and that this subject should be put on the agenda of the annual meeting for 1942.

A letter was read from the Drumheller Municipal Hospital asking if this municipality would be willing [to] share in the cost of renting and maintaining a suitable place for the treatment of cases of poliomyelitis. Moved by coun. Carter that that portion of the municipal district in the Drumheller Hospital District be included in the plan, whereby a building would be rented by the Drumheller Municipal District for the use as an auxiliary hospital for the treatment of poliomyelitis cases, and that this municipality pay the costs of hospitalizing any cases from this district. Carried.

The tender of Roland Kalnback to purchase the N½ 30 32-16 w4 from tax sale was not considered, as the matter of this land had been dealt with earlier in the meeting.

A letter was read from the Department of Municipal Affairs stating that persons joining the Veteran's Home Guard or any unit not classed as active or permanent forces on Active Service, could not be granted exemption from taxation.

Moved by the Reeve that the dues of the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts be paid immediately. Carried.

Moved by coun. Carter that couns. McDonald and Nelson act as delegates to the convention of Alberta Association of Municipal Districts to be held in Edmonton November 19, 20, and 21st. Carried.

Moved by coun. Cole that $1.50 be paid to the Castor School Division to assist in purchasing cod liver oil capsules for students in that division during the next school year. Car.

The secretary was instructed to place a seizure on the crop on the S. W. 26-33 16-w4, for arrears of taxes. Carried.

Moved by coun. Nelson that the municipality's share of the hay on the N.E. 12 31-16 w4 be sold when possible, for $2.00 per ton. Car.

Advice was received that Mrs. Mary A. Chapman had been granted Old Age Pension in the amount of $20.00 per month.

The monthly statement was read.

Coun. Carter reported that M. M. Nielsen had refused to sign the agreement between S. G. Phillips, himself and the municipality until the ditch in question had been dug deeper.

Moved by coun. Dunfield that the accounts as presented be passed for payment. Carried.

The following correspondence was read:—

Department of Attorney General.

Richardson Road Machinery Co., Ltd. (2).

Concrete Products (2)

Union Tractor & Harvester Co., Limited.

Department of Public Health (3).

Unemployment Insurance Commission

Dept. of Agriculture, Regina.

Dept. of Agriculture, Edmonton (2). Privy Council.

Dept of Municipal Affairs.

Meeting adjourned.

ACCOUNTS PASSED FOR PAYMENT

C. Sieverding		$ 18.00
Read Hardware		3.75
Richardson Road Machinery		1.40
H. E. McKee		29.00
Mothers' Allowance		16.25
Mary Branum		14.00
City of Calgary	$25.70	25.70
Union Tractor	$10.12, $82.10, $18.03 $21.23, $11.91	
P. W. Schmierer	$25.20	25.20
Unemployment Stamps	$3.78	1.89
King's Printer		1.00
Express	.79, .41, .55	.33
Telephone	$6.11	10.75
PAYSHEETS—		
Div. 1	$176.60, $52.00, $8.75	77.75
Div. 2	$44.60, $19.50, $67.25	5.40
Div. 4		75.85
Div. 6	$70.40	23.10

Obituary

RUTH CONSTANCE HUDGEON

Mrs. Charles Hudgeon died at the family farm home on Tuesday, September 9, after a long and lingering illness. The deceased lady was born April 1, 1908, and came west to Red Deer, Alberta, from Baddeck, N.S., thirty years ago, during the last twelve of which she had resided in the Lambton district.

Surviving are her husband, Chas. Hudgeon, and three sons, Robert, Kenneth and Donald; her father, Mr. W. Rudderham, of Calgary; one sister, Mrs. M. Lovested, also of Calgary; and one sister, Mrs. C. Hewson, of Red Deer.

Funeral services were held in the Delia United Church at 2:30 p.m., on Thursday, September 11th, Rev. R. Yorke, of Rowley (an old friend of the family), officiating. Rev. T. Taylor presided at the piano, assisted by the choir. Hymns sung were: "Abide with me," "Jesus, Saviour, pilot me," and "Jesus, Lover of my soul." Miss Violet Hoy rendered as a solo the hymn, "Now the labourer's task is o'er."

Interment was made in the Delia cemetery.

Pallbearers—F. C. Mittlestead, G. Long, I. J. Olsen, Robt. Hoy, H. S. Martin, and T. Forsyth Martin.

Honorary pallbearers—R. A. Macpherson and G. E. Hewson.

A number of floral tributes testfied to the esteem in which deceased was held by a wide circle of friends.

Winters' Funeral Home, Drumheller, had charge of arrangements.

Preparing Pullets For The Laying Season

Pullets are now maturing, and care must be taken to ensure their going into the laying house in good condition. The more advanced birds should be put in first, but before moving any birds in, the laying house must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Pullets must not be housed with old birds if best results are to be obtained.

Young birds should not be forced into heavy production, and every effort must be made to keep them in good condition and to maintain their body weight.

After housing, feed birds on developing mash and all the whole grain they will eat. A good grain mixture is two parts wheat, one part plump whole oats and one part barley. Continue this feeding until the birds are laying at a 25 per cent. rate. Then, start to change gradually from developing mash to laying mash, and continue grain feeding.

Body weight can best be maintained by feeding whole grains. Clean water, oyster shell and hard grit must be available at all times. Feed, shell and grit hoppers and water troughs should be on stands, raised 18 inches above the floor to avoid contamination with litter and droppings off the floor.

Alberta Treasury Gives Mortgages

The provincial treasurer and the Alberta Treasury Branch are lending sums of money, ranging from less than $100 to as much as $4,000 to 25 Albertans on chattel mortgages, according to Dun's bulletin, published by Dun and Bradstreet mercantile agency.

The publication lists the following chattel mortgages granted by the provincial treasurer of Alberta:

Hasting James Blackmore, Cardston (cattle), $4,000; J. T. Heninger, Aetna (pigs), $100; E. Jensen Aetna (pigs), $50; John Filipchuk, $125; Nick Hamaluk, $45; George Olinyk, $60, all of Andrew; Charles V. Wynder, Beazer (sheep), $75.

Martin Hirsch, Hay Lake, $150; John Paul Green, Huxley, $100; Alex Lastiwka, Kahwin, $200; Ralph Leavitt, Leavitt, $75; Samuel Leslie West, Owendale (pigs), $550; R. A. Nichols, Rosalind, $150; Henry King, South Edmonton, $150; Jacob Koch, Stewartfield, $75; Geo. Dziwenko, John Halkow, and John M Stelmach, all of St. Michael, $55, $50, and $50 respectively; Steve S. Daneliuk, Smoland, $35; and W. F. Wispinski, Smoland, $65.

Chattel mortgages granted by the treasury branch are listed as follows:

E. J Leavitt, Glenwood, $150; Van N Lybbert, Glenwood, $400; Gordon Alfred, Hillspring, $175; R. Garner, Hillspring, $400; J. McMurray, Hillspring, $225.

RADIO

The following are among the highlights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Sept. 18, 19, and 20. All times mentioned are Mountain Standard.

Thursday, September 18

5:00 p.m. Salon Orchestra.
6:00 " Music Hall.
8:00 " CBC News.
8:30 " Stag Party.
9:30 " John Avison's Concert Orch

Friday, September 19

5:30 p.m. Woodland Sketches.
6:00 " Waltz Time.
8:00 " CBC News.
9:00 " Drama.
9:30 " Hugh Bancroft, Organist.
10:00 " South American Serenade
10:30 " BBC Radio News Reel.

Saturday, September 20

6:30 p.m. NBC Summer Symphony.
8:00 " The National News.
8:15 " Analysis of German Propaganda.
9:00 " Musical Mirror.
9:30 " Red River Barn Dance.
10:30 " BBC Radio News Reel.

Wheat Acreage Reduction Bonuses

It is expected by the end of October the final wheat acreage reduction bonus cheques will be in the hands of the farmers of western Canada. Last week government officials at Regina stated that about $3,000,000 a week was being paid to farmers. The total is expected to reach $30,000,000.



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EATON'S

SPORTS

(By W. J. CAMERON, of the Ford Motor Company)

We are told that in the United States, from 1916 to 1930, golf courses increased in number from 742 to 5,856—which is more than one new golf course a day for each working day of every one of those 15 years. Courses and club-houses are conservatively valued at 800 million dollars; the annual expense of maintenance and of professional and other services involves further large amounts. Add to that the value of American baseball and football stadiums, the 60 million dollars paid for admission to baseball games in a single season, the 45 million dollars paid for admission to football games and the 50 million dollars' worth of athletic and sporting equipment manufactured every year, and there can be no doubt about the devotion of Americans to outdoor sports.

And that is all to the good. It is an antidote to the *amusement* craze that so easily enervates a people. In the formative period of American history, amusements were far outweighed by sports. Until the last three generations few amusements were to be found in the United States. They flooded into this country with people who in their own lands were forbidden an interest in public matters, and were told to "go and see the circus." The true "opiate of the people" in such cases provided was not religion as communism claims, but amusements: "bread and circuses." In *our* country, however, public affairs always have been an engrossing public interest—almost a public game, and *sports* are as indigenous as maple syrup. Excessive pre-occupation with mere *amusement* is a later development and any outdoor sport—pitching horseshoes on the town square or playing scrub ball on a vacant lot—is a good corrective for it. Even horse racing, with its outdoor masculine quality, will wholly pass muster when the *men* at the tracks are as honest and well-bred as the *horses*.

Sport is in the true American tradition—that is, it is *democratic*. There will always be grades of ability, as there will always be young people and mature people, but there never will be a grade that bars ability. In sport, as in other things, a Grade "A" man makes the grade. He may be socially awkward, he may speak brokenly, he may lack property and position, but if he can run farther and faster, if he can hurl with greater control, or bat more powerfully, or "drive" more accurately—*if he can do anything better*—nothing can prevent him taking his proper place. No amount of "pull" can help or hinder there. The nondescript caddy may become the kingliest golfer of them all. The Golden Gloves boy who works all week in the factory, may become the master boxer of the ring. Towheaded youngsters on the sandlots are the Big League catchers and pitchers and fielders and batters and base runners of tomorrow. You just can't prevent it, in sports or in anything else. We believe this about sports, but we have been bluffed out of believing it about other fields of American life.

But best of all—to get the full benefit of sport and all other good things, one is not required to be a Champion. Rewards await every degree of proficiency. Which players get the more enjoyment out of baseball—the highly paid professionals or the Saturday afternoon shop team? Advantages accruing from sports or music, or art or mechanics, or gardening are not by any means the monopoly of record-breakers; the amateur may have the lion's share of benefit and pleasure. That word "amateur" is good to keep in mind; it means one who plies the art or plays the game for the love of it, and it's the love that brings the values out.

For some time ahead, life for all of us will be a war of nerves. Events will strain us and burdens grow heavier. To acquire the strength and poise to stand the test we shall have to do the things that make for physical health, and think the things that make for mental health. Part of this wholesome regimen, open to all, is to know the spring of turf beneath our feet and the benediction of the open sky upon our heads.

Feed Situation in Ontario

Last year more than three million bushels of coarse grains were purchased from the west by Ontario, but this year Eastern Canada will have to be a much larger buyer, to provide fodder for hogs, dairy cattle and to overcome pasturage shortages. In 1940, assistance was provided on freight charges, and action of this kind may be necessary again.

"My husband mumbles terribly in his sleep, doctor—I wondered if you could give him something to make him speak more distinctly."

A Call For More Eggs

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

During the first year of the present war it appeared that there was going to be only a limited demand for agricultural products. However, as the war progressed shortages developed, and gradually such products as bacon, cheese, and condensed milk became urgently needed. Now the call is for more eggs for Britain, and the Canadian producers are asked to step up production of this product at once.

The question that will immediately arise in the minds of most producers is: "What will he get for the eggs once they are produced?" Unfortunately no definite information is available on this point at present, though negotiations are under way with the British Ministry of Foods and the price basis should soon be known. We can confidently expect that the price will return a fair remuneration to the producer though there will be no so called war prices on eggs shipped to Britain this year.

Canada has promised Britain a large volume of eggs this year, more than would be available under normal conditons. Therefore, the call goes out to all producers to help fill this need, and there can be no doubt that the response will be good. What it really amounts to is, that the average level of production in Canada should be raised about 20 to 25 eggs per bird per year. This is not an impossible assignment, nor even a difficult one, as the average production for Alberta is estimated to be only 105 eggs per bird, and birds properly fed and managed should produce 125 eggs annually without difficulty.

The increase in production must come mainly from the farm flocks, as the specialized producers are of relatively little importance in the total volume of egg production. All flock owners, be the flocks large or small, can aid in this important work by reviewing their feeding and management program and making changes whenever necessary. Information on sound methods of feeding and management is available for the asking from the Experimental Station, Lethbridge, and enquiries will receive careful attention.

More concrete suggestions will be presented in other letters of this series.

WARN THE CHILDREN OF TRAFFIC DANGERS

When the schools open in this province, there will be a great need to observe the principles of safe driving.

Attention to this essential need is drawn by officials of the Alberta Motor Association, which is a pioneer advocate of observance of safe driving.

In the first place, some co-operation on the part of parents is necessary. They should warn the youngsters, especially those going to school for the first time, to stop, look and listen, then do it again, before crossing the street or highway. Many a fatal accident would be avoided if the parent had taken just a little more time to impress the danger of highway crossings upon the child.

Drivers also should exercise every possible care when in the vicinity of schools. Children will be found dashing across the street at play and possibly chasing balls or one another. They are unmindful of the dangers that lurk on the highways. Motorists should keep a wary eye out for children when driving near schools.

This also is a time when drivers should see that their car brakes are in good condition. Road surface conditions may not be as safe as during other times in the year, more emergencies may have to be faced. Good, strong brakes prevent accidents.

The Germans today are counting their losses in Russia by the hundreds of thousands. Only a year ago the German Radio was celebrating the anniversary of Hitler's pact of eternal friendship with Russia. "And if any hopes arise that sooner or later tension might occur between Germany and Russia, these hopes are English and therefore stupid." (*Der Angriff* August 23rd, 1940).

KILL THE WEEDS

The heavy rains which have fallen in recent weeks in many districts will induce vast hosts of weed seeds to germinate. Farmers, therefore, have a golden opportunity of killing masses of these weeds if they will give a light discing or cultivating to their land before freeze-up occurs.

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Britain Reclaims Land For Wheat Growing

Notable Success Of Unskilled Farm Labour

Astonishingly successful results of cropping 4,430 acres of derelict down land have been revealed by Mr. Burdett Coutts, chairman of the East Sussex War Agricultural Committee, and by Mr. R. H. B. Jesse, the executive officer.

If the crops can be harvested safely they will be worth not less than £85,000. Yet the land has been utterly neglected for the past twenty years, and much of it considered worthless. Many hundreds of acres had not been cultivated since the days of the Roman occupation.

Eight hundred acres were offered to a farmer for a yearly rental of £80, or 2s. an acre, and the offer was refused. But this land has since been found to be some of the richest and most fertile in the country, in many parts 14 feet deep. Immense crops of potatoes and sugar beet are being grown, and it would be difficult anywhere to find heavier crops of wheat. One vast expanse now being harvested is expected to yield 30 cwt. an acre of grain, which is more than 50 per cent above the country's average.

The committee intends to increase the cultivated area on the Downs to 8,000 acres, and it was interesting to see some of the land waiting to be reclaimed. It is overgrown with gorse, thorn, and even oak and other saplings, which have to be ripped up by tractors before plowing is possible. In the worst sections clearing has cost up to £10 an acre, but this outlay will soon be recovered. From the more open land 200 tons of hay were cut just after the committee took possession, and were readily sold to Sussex farmers who had too little of their own.

One of the secrets of the great success in cultivation of the long derelict downs, Mr. Burdett Coutts said, had been their use of disk harrows with tractors, some 200 of which had been in use.

None of the work has taken workers from any farm, but has been done entirely by men and women trained at the County School of Agriculture. Indeed, one area of 1,000 acres was cleared, plowed, cultivated and sown entirely by women who had no previous experience of farm work.—*The Sunday Times.*

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"Don't you wish we could shorten the war?"

He: "Well, in a way we *can*, you know."

She: "But, George, we're not *trained* to do anything..."

He: "Training doesn't matter for what I'm thinking about. I was wondering whether we couldn't put more of our income into War Savings Certificates."

She: "And why not? We might have to go without one or two pet luxuries—but wouldn't it be worth it to bring back peace again?"

He: "And won't we be glad of the money—and the interest it will have earned—in a world without war restrictions!"

The help of every Canadian is needed for Victory. In these days of war the thoughtless selfish spender is a traitor to our war effort. A reduction in personal spending is now a vital necessity to relieve the pressure for goods, to enable more and more labour and materials to be diverted to winning the war. The all-out effort, which Canada must make, demands this self-denial of each of us.

SPEND LESS — TO BUY MORE

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES



The Forgotten Route

There are some peculiar anomalies in connection with what is known as the Hudson Bay route comprising the Hudson Bay Railway and the port of Churchill and its facilities and H. S. Potter, President of the On-to-the-Bay Association, was rendering a public service to the people of Western Canada recently when he drew attention to some of them, and inferentially issued a warning when he said: "Many people in Canada, no doubt, hope that it has joined the limbo of things forgotten. We in the West should see that this is not the case."

When Mr. H. S. Potter wrote the article in which the foregoing quotation appeared he had just returned from participation in the ninth annual Canadian National Railway excursion to Churchill. On that trip, he noted some peculiar things and made some observations on what he saw and heard, which not only prove to be interesting but which are of sufficient importance to warrant some heed being paid by those whose interests are vitally affected, the people of the west.

After the outbreak of the war, when it was found that apparently the facilities of the Bay route were not to be used for commercial purposes or for more effective prosecution of the war, apprehension was felt, and expressed in some quarters, that the roadbed might be allowed to disintegrate, the steel rails to rust or be removed for other purposes and the whole system be permitted to run down at heels. Fortunately, this is not the case, for Mr. Potter records as a fact that "the roadbed is in good shape and the passing tracks are being maintained to a high degree of proficiency."

That, and the fact that the 2,500,000 bushels of wheat which has been in storage in the Churchill terminal facilities for a couple of years, is in a state of first class preservation, despite rumors to the contrary, must afford some satisfaction and are matters for congratulation.

* * * *

Amazed Americans

But what evidently disturbed Mr. Potter and amazed the 188 Americans from 31 States of the Union who made the trip, was the fact that these facilities, which are evidently being maintained in first class condition are not being used and especially at a time when they might naturally be expected to be utilized to relieve congestion in other Canadian ports burdened by heavy war traffic.

When American visitors voiced their surprise that these splendid facilities are not being used, said Mr. Potter, "the only excuse we could find to offer was that officials in charge of ships and convoys would not sanction traffic in and out of the Bay."

Based on what he appeared to regard as conclusive evidence, Mr. Potter is apparently of the opinion that there is no valid reason why timber which is now being hauled from one end of the Dominion to the other for use in Great Britain could not be handled via the Bay route and for the greater part of the year. Incidentally, in submitting his opinion, he explodes the theory still held in the east and perhaps by some people in the west that navigation through Churchill is restricted the greater part of the year by climatic conditions.

"I was given to understand," said Mr. Potter, "that at the present time Great Britain is using a very considerable amount of timber which is being hauled all the way across the continent and shipped from ports that are already highly congested. Officials at Churchill made the positive assertion that such shipments could be handled through Churchill in almost any amount and that such shipments could be continued during the greater part of the winter months."

* * * *

Should Press Claims

The interesting, not to say informative statement that shipments could be made during the greater part of the winter will, undoubtedly, come as a surprise, even to many in the west who have been sufficiently interested in the development of this $50,000,000 asset to follow its fortunes, or misfortunes, to date. Mr. Potter gives chapter and verse for this assertion in the following words:

"It appears that ice forms in the estuary of the Churchill River some time in the month of November, but if a comparatively small amount of money was spent for a breakwater to deflect this ice from the dredged channel, ships could come up to the docks without any difficulty.

"Even when shore ice would impede the movement of such ships, the assertion was made, that it would be a very simple matter to lay tracks on the ice, when timber loading could be continued as long as ships could be navigated through the Bay and the Straits, which, apparently is twelve months in the year."

Perhaps as long as the war is in progress, little can be done, under the circumstances, to encourage use of this short route between Canada and Europe, but the people of the West who fought for these facilities for 50 years and who have paid the bill, will be well advised not to forget its existence and whenever opportunity occurs to press its claims for greater consideration than it is now receiving so that, to quote Mr. Potter, "some day the benefits of this route will accrue to the lasting benefit of the whole of the Dominion of Canada."

Speed Creates Problem

Stronger Material Must Be Found For Construction Of Aircraft

The faster modern aircraft fly, the sooner some new and stronger material must be found to replace the present aluminum alloy used in construction of all-metal planes, in the opinion of Dr. John E. Younger, winner this year of aviation's coveted award, the Spirit of St. Louis gold medal. He has concluded that aluminum alloy will have to be replaced by a stronger material, possibly steel to withstand the terrific stress of higher-speed flying.

To Speed Up Workers

The British government has introduced "pep" methods in a campaign to increase war supplies. Production managers broadcast talks to the workers and posters urging increased output have been tacked to factory walls. A placard in a bomb-filling station read: "You make the best bombs. Our airmen drop them."

Food Scorce In Belgium

A report asserting that Belgian adults are receiving only 40 per cent. of minimum food needs and Belgian children from 50 to 80 per cent. was released by the national committee on food for the small democracies.

Maximum life expectancies of some birds is 118 years.

Nervous Restless Girls!

Cranky? Restless? Can't sleep? Tire easily? Annoyed by female functional disorders and monthly distress? Then take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, famous for over 60 years in helping such rundown, weak, nervous conditions. Made *especially for women*. WELL WORTH TRYING!

Accurate Records

Made Possible By Cameras Of R.A.F. Coastal Command

Britain's R.A.F. coastal command, the world's biggest users of photographic materials, clicks the shutters of its camera every 60 seconds of the war. In the month of April the command took photographs at the rate of 506,400 a year, using 104,000 square feet of film and 813,000 sheets of bromide paper. All this material, as well as vast quantities for export, is supplied without difficulty by Britain's own manufacturers.

Not only does the command record every movement of the enemy across the narrow seas, but it keeps the eagle eye of its cameras upon suspicious looking surface craft. The pilots are themselves highly trained in the observation of ship types, but when in doubt a photograph rushed to the naval authorities for identification is enough to ensure that she is speedily brought in for examination by the contraband control.

Storage Of Beets

Beets have splendid keeping qualities when properly grown and stored. They should be lifted from the garden before the heavy frosts come and stored in sand, loam or ashes in a cool, dry, frost-proof place. An outdoor pit, a storage cellar, or even a basement, if it is cool and dry, will be a suitable storage place. Like potatoes, beets must be kept at a temperature between 32 and 38 degrees F.

The Greatest Peril

The principal cause of forest fires is human beings. Lightning causes about three per cent.; smokers, 26 per cent.; debris burners, 15 per cent.; incendiaries, 25 per cent.; lumbering, two per cent., and unknown causes, 15 per cent.

2429

Canadian Research

Taking Advantage Of Lessons Learned From The War

Through a vast army of scientific workers on both sides of the Atlantic, Britain is taking advantage of lessons learned under service conditions by her fighting men, Sir Lawrence Bragg, scientific liaison officer between Canada and the United Kingdom, said.

Groups of Canadian experts visit Britain to see how the equipment they have designed stands up under actual war conditions. Similar groups of British experts come to Canada to see the designs and instruments produced here.

"In this way thousands of scientific men have been bound into one great army which spreads from Britain to Canada and over into the United States," Sir Lawrence said.

"Production is linked directly with conditions met in the field."

Sir Lawrence said the need for this co-ordination grew out of "the terrible reality that a mistake cannot be made even once."

"No matter how good a weapon or an instrument may be," he said "if you haven't tried it yourself you will rather use one which you know rather than risk the victory or defeat and the lives of millions of people on the unknown."

That was the situation at the beginning of the war, but it had changed in two years. Canadian research and producion had gone ahead so fast and actual results of instruments and weapons in use had been so good that "complete confidence" in Dominion workmanship has gradually grown up.

"Now Britain knows that if Canada says 400 of anything ordered will be ready on a certain date and will be capable of a certain quality and degree of performance, it will be so," he said.

The change was greatly aided by the missions of technical and research experts, both British and Canadian. British experts, "when they see the progress being made in Canada and the actual functioning of ideas which on paper may have appeared inadequate or overrated, they are often amazed," he said. "They go back to make recommendations which might be impossible without this constant contact and consultation."

Busy Over Berlin

Nazi Boast That Shells Would Not Fall On German Reich

There seems to be a strong case for some sort of traffic control over Berlin and its approaches: "No bombing by Russian aircraft over this site on even dates," with a correspondent arrangement on odd dates for British visitors.

Some kind of distinct understanding for one-way traffic seems clearly called for, since without it what ought to be a systematic visitation will degenerate into a mere chance-medley. In the meantime the whole situation brings a certain air of dusty decrepitude to Happy Hermann's former boast "Not one bomb shall fall upon the soil of the German Reich."

Happy Hermann, of course, is said by some to be in the cooler at this present juncture in affairs. It is perhaps just as well. He would be a somewhat deflated figure if he were still allowed on show among the dupes of the Third Reich.—Manchester Guardian.

A Queen's Displeasure

For many decades, Queen Victoria would never set foot inside Portsmouth, because following one Royal reception there early in her reign, her household received a bill for the carpet laid down for her entry into the city building.

It seems to be established that the light of glow worms is generated in the act of breathing, although scientists know comparatively little about these creatures.

HEADS C.W.N.A.



Walter R. Legge, manager of the Granby Printing and Publishing Co., has been elected president of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association.

Tobacco Fund

Ten Million Cigarettes Sent Overseas To Fighting Forces

Every 25c sent to the Overseas Tobacco Fund, 255 Bay Street, Toronto, buys 100 cigarettes for soldiers, sailors, airmen and merchant marine who are defending us.

Four packages of 25 cigarettes each go overseas, or to Iceland, Newfoundland, etc., where needed, and each package has a postcard in it with your name, so you may get "thank you" direct from the front.

The Overseas League has H.M. the King as patron and is incorporated by Royal charter. The Canadian branch was organized by them with an imposing list of patrons headed by H.E. The Right Honourable The Earl of Athlone, K.G., Governor-general of Canada.

While it is impossible to send cigarettes to individuals through the fund, you can be assured that every dollar contributed is appreciated by the men in the services who have already received over ten million cigarettes from Canada through the fund.

Photography Will Help

Color Pictures Help Fix Best Time For Picking Fruit

Color photography in California is helping determine just when and how to pick, store and ship fruit.

Several crates of plums or pears are picked at a given stage of ripeness and photographed. Loaded into refrigerator cars, some are put in the warmest place, others in the coldest place available. Temperatures are recorded automatically all the way across the continent. On arrival in New York the fruit is photographed again, giving a record of what happened to the color en route.

The experiment is expected to enable growers to select the proper degree of ripeness for picking and the best temperature for shipping.

A Good Idea

Using Hitler's Real Name In Propaganda Might Break His Power

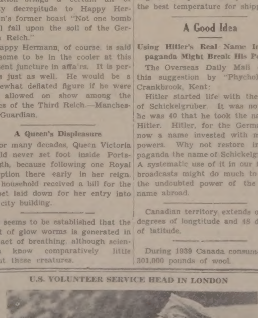
The Overseas Daily Mail carries this suggestion by "Phychologist," Crankbrook, Kent:

Hitler started life with the name of Schickelgruber. It was not until he was 40 that he took the name of Hitler. Hitler, for the Germans is now a name invested with magical powers. Why not restore in propaganda the name of Schickelgruber? A systematic use of it in our foreign broadcasts might do much to break the undoubted power of the other name abroad.

Canadian territory extends over 84 degrees of longtitude and 48 degrees of latitude.

During 1939 Canada consumed 32,301,000 pounds of wool.

U.S. VOLUNTEER SERVICE HEAD IN LONDON



Mrs. Dwight Davis, national director of the Volunteer Special Services of the American Red Cross, is shown here as she talks with a Red Cross dispatch rider during an inspection at the Red Cross headquarters in London recently. Mrs. Davis is in London on a short visit and has made a fine comb inspection of the Red Cross and St. John war organization departments.

Canadian Army Hospital

Scores Of Patients Treated In Building On Beautiful English Estate

Simple tooth extractions and complicated emergency operations are perfomed by doctors of the Canadian Overseas Army's casualty clearing stations.

To these stations sick and injured soldiers come direct or from field ambulances for treatment. If their ailment is sufficiently serious they go on to a Canadian army hospital.

One of the largest clearing stations is run by an Alberta unit with headquarters on the beautiful estate of an English knight who spent about $40,000 laying out his gardens alone.

A staff of more than 100 handles the scores of patients who pass through the station each week. Canadian nurses look after patients who need ward care for a day or two.

Equipment is modern and much of it is portable for use in the field. In actual operations the C.C.S. would be a mobile unit and, although operating on almost a permanent basis, it could move on short notice with the troops.

Major John Bridge of Edmonton, second-in-command, said patients usually remain at a C.C.S. only a few days. When a soldier arrives from the field ambulance, the field doctor's diagnosis is checked and a decision is made as to where the patient will be treated.

Most operations can be performed at the C.C.S., but some delicate cases, such as brain injuries, are passed on to more specialized centres.

Facing Perils In Jungle

United States Couple Start On Hunt For White Indians

Armed with a small arsenal and stocked for trading purposes with a miniature dime store of trinkets, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Robertson sailed from New York to hunt for a lost world of white Indians.

They will go to Trinidad, from there to Georgetown, British Guiana, then up the Essequibo river about 300 miles by outboard motorboat, and then by portage and whatever craft is available, into the vast, unexplored jungles where live the white Indians.

The Robertsons know what they can expect:

Poisonous bushmasters and 20-feet long boa constrictors, alligators, treacherous rapids and uncharted falls, two-inch long ants that paralyze a limb with a single sting and cause death with multiple bites, and blowguns, arrows and spears tinctured with secret poisons.

Against these perils the young couple—he is 31 and from Johnson City, Tenn., and she 26, and from McKinney, Texas—are taking two high-powered rifles, two automatic pistols, two .38-calibre revolvers, and 1,000 rounds of ammunition for each gun.

To appeal to the vanities of primitive tribal chieftains and tribesmen, there are large sacks full of cheap jewelry, bolts of red calico, mirrors, into which men and women can peer the livelong day, and a lot of those fascinating gadgets—flashlights.

Bicycle Has Come Back

And Some Places Permit Its Operation On Sidewalks

The bicycle, summoned back from its long exile to serve the needs of a distressed time, finds not only welcome awaiting it but special privileges also. In some highly proper and orderly communities it is actually permitted to use the sidewalks. Never before, not even in its halcyon Gay Nineties, was the bicycle so tenderly pampered as all that.

Memory recalls the ill fame that the bicycle bore in those times for making the sidewalks dangerous; the daily reports of "scorcher" outrages; the harrowing tales of peaceful citizens knocked right and left, forced into mud puddles or frightened out of a year's growth by this impetuous new enemy of society. The foot-passenger element rose in wrath against the "speed demons," wrote letters to the papers, held mass meetings and besieged town councils till by ordinance the bicycle was banished to the street. The street was paved, if at all, with rough cobble. The horse king of the highway, held the bicycle in such low esteem that he climbed into the wagon or bolted for the woods at sight of it. Off the sidewalk, nevertheless, the menace to public safety was hurled.

But this world is a world of change. The sternest of laws are not immutable. To-day the bicycle, here and there, has quietly come back on the sidewalk.—New York Times.

Japan's Salvage Plan

Will Search Bed Of Ocean To Find Scrap Iron

Japan plans to search the ocean's bed in her acute need for scrap iron and a great salvage union under Government control has been organized for the purpose, it was learned. Eastern Asiatic waters are understood to be rich in rusting ship hulks, it being estimated that as many as 50,000 tons of shipping are lost in these waters annually. Cost of such salvage work will be enormous, but the Japanese are hard put to it to obtain scrap since the American embargo.

Citizens Of The Soviet

Guerrilla Fighters Take Oath To Rid Country Of Enemy

The oath of Communist guerrilla fighters was broadcast by the Moscow radio as follows:

"I, a citizen of the Great Soviet Union and a true son of the heroic Russian people, swear I will not lay down my arms until the last Fascist in our territory is destroyed.

"I swear I will carry out the orders of my commanders without question and observe strict military discipline.

"For damaging our villages and country, for the death of our children and for terror and tortures inflicted on my people, I swear to revenge myself bitterly, mercilessly and ceaselessly on the enemy.

"I will take an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

"I swear I would rather die in a bitter fight than allow myself and my family or the Soviet people to become Fascist slaves. If by my weakness or cowardice or by ill fate I break this vow and betray the interests of my people, let me die a traitor's death at the hands of my comrades."

Zulu Progress

Medical Missionary Puts South African Witch Doctors Out Of Business

Dr. James B. McCord, medical missionary, has returned to the United States after 41 years of putting South African witch doctors and medicine men out of business.

For many years he made little progress among the Zulu natives because of their superstitions. But when he retired in the fall of 1940 at Durban, South Africa, the people had named after him streets, babies, medicines and a $50,000 hospital.

Mr. McCord established the first hospital for Negroes in the area and was the first to train native nurses and medical aides. A native of Illinois, he will reside with his wife at Oakham, Mass.

Plenty Of Energy Needed

When Postmen Carry Heavy Load Up Flights Of Stairs

According to a report of the medical branch of the British postoffice on stair climbing by postmen in big blocks of flats as cited in the London Daily Mail, a postman's maximum load is 35 pounds. He uses one and a half times more energy per minute going up and down stairs than on the level. One postman climbed 1,449 steps every morning—nearly the height of the Eiffel Tower. An average postman climbs at the rate of 80 stairs a minute—40 up, 40 down. He walks at the rate of three miles an hour—90 yards a minute. Four postmen, the oldest 56 and the youngest 25, were selected for the tests.



The Noise Cure

Unique Method Adopted In Britain To Treat Nervous Troubles

Two R.A.M.C. specialists in psychological medicine at a military hospital write on a topic of general interest in the "British Medical Journal." They have been dealing with cases of neurotic breakdown caused "or in part precipitated by the unaccustomed stress of noises, such as gunfire, shell-bursts, exploding bombs, sirens, planes and dive-bombing."

Contrary to what many people may think is the first condition of effecting a cure, they have found that a repetition or imitation of war noises may actually assist the patient back to a sense of composure and control; and that treatment has been successfully applied, first with a portable field siren and "tin boxes and sticks" and later, with the help of the BBC, by the use of gramaphone records of actual warfare.

Patients are also reminded by word of mouth of what is an undoubted fact, that other people have grown used to such noises and the experiences associated with them. "Men, women and children in our badly bombed cities have developed a new lease of life. They are in better mental trim than those in safe areas." It is, in short, the unknown that unnerves.—Manchester Guardian.

Keep The Wheels Turning

Tests Go To Show That Chewing Relieves Nervous Tension

Workers, whether in offices, stores, factories, or munition plants, are seeking in these vital days to do more work, better work. Management is quick to adopt ways and means to help employees keep refreshed while on the job. Recent tests made in some munition plants show that chewing gum while working helps relieve fatigue and nervous tension. As a result many industrial plants provide facilities so that employees may have chewing gum available at all times. Recent tests conducted by Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company, Limited, in co-operation with plant management, indicate workers find refreshment by chewing gum while they work, the chewing helping to relieve fatigue and nervous tension.



The Labor Day Holiday

Will Not Come As Early Again For Six Years

A trick played by the Gregorian Calendar brought Labor Day on the earliest date possible this year—Sept. 1. Not since 1930 has the holiday fallen on the first of the month nor will it come again that early until 1947.

At one time Labor Day was always celebrated Sept. 1. When the holiday was made statutory in Canada in 1894, through legislation enacted by the government of Prime Minister Sir John Thompson, the date was so fixed. But in later years demands for the long week-end resulted in making the holiday the first Monday in September.

Celebrated throughout Canada and the United States for 48 years, the September Labor Day is peculiar to this continent. Its European counterpart is May Day—a celebration often accompanied by workers' demonstrations of a revolutionary character. Although the North American holiday is marked by labor parades and speeches exalting the worker and the powers and responsibilities of workers, the majority of Canadians regard it as an opportunity for rest—the last holiday of the summer.

Mediaeval records tell of processions organized by trade guilds to demonstrate the working man's pride in his craftsmanship and to obtain wider recognition of the importance of the guilds. The inauguration of a recognized Labor Day on this continent came as a result of the activities of the Knights of Labor, a powerful organization which existed in the '80s. It dropped out of existence in 1894 when other labor organizations took the lead.

Demonstrations were held by laborites in New York, Montreal and Toronto during the years 1882-86, and the demand for a Labor Day became a political issue. In 1894 the United States Congress passed a bill providing for such a holiday and the Canadian House of Commons enacted a similar measure.

Much of the credit for the passage of Labor Day legislation in Canada is given to Alexander W. Wright, a newspaperman who wrote for the Guelph Herald and the Stratford Herald and later became the editor of a journal published by the Knights of Labor. He went to Ottawa and "lobbied" for the measure while it was being discussed in the House, apparently influencing many of the members in favor of it.

Taking Their Exercise

Lions In Captivity Have To Move Around In Cage

Sir Garrard Tyrwhitt-Drake in "My Life With Animals", says: "Oh, look at those poor lions pacing up and down and longing to get out!" visitors at my zoo have often exclaimed.

The truth is that the lions were being induced, through hunger, to take the exercise that is almost as necessary for their health as food and water. A wild lion kills his dinner, eats about 60 pounds and retires for 12 hours' sleep, returns for another really good tuck-in and then fasts for 24 to 48 hours.

If lions were fed like that in captivity they would spend most of their time asleep in a corner of the den. The secret of keeping the big cats in condition is to feed them enough to satisfy them for 20 hours.

Then, feeling hungry, they begin to hunt the next meal and in a cage, of caurse, can only walk for the four-hour interval before their next meal.

Fifty Kinds Of Flour

Buyer In China Has To Specify What He Wants

China now has 50 kinds of flour. If a buyer goes into a grocery store in New York or London and asks for flour he need give no other description, but in Shanghai, or any other city, he must say exactly what he wants. Flour is made of rice, peanuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, peas, cocoanuts, millet, pulse, oats, bananas, almonds, lentils and soy beans.

Almond and lentil flour are highly nourishing and a biscuit made from lentil flour has more protein value than a pound of beef. Soy bean flour is the most nutritious of all and the Chinese enjoy a banquet entirely of soy beans, in which every course, from fish to desert, tastes like the dish it is supposed to be. It is also China's cheapest food.

Hard On The Calf

Although the dairy cow may be the foster mother of the human race, her calf is certainly an orphan. Babies or their parents outbid the calf for Natures' first food, with the result that thousands of calves never taste a drop of normal milk, while as many more get but very little.

A Little Late

A postcard sent from Russia March 17, 1902, has just been delivered at Manor Farm, Herriard, Hampshire. It bore stamps of the Czarist regime and the postmark is St. Petersburg.

The earth's crust was formed about 1,500 million years ago and the interior much earlier, according to scientists.

The first Chinese immigrants to British Columbia are believed to have arrived some time before 1870.

Will Build Anew

People Of Liverpool Plan To Have More Beautiful City

Liverpool offers an impressive illustration of the fibre of the British people. As one of the vital ends of the lifeline of supplies in the Battle of the Atlantic, it has perhaps been bombed more continuously than any other city or port of its size in England or Scotland. The destruction it suffered has been appalling. Yet, Sir Sydney Jones, elderly and white-haired Lord Mayor of Liverpool, says its people, particularly the children, are healthier than when the war started. He points out that babies and children now receive milk instead of fish and chips, with the result that they are sturdier and better nourished. Municipal feeding has accomplished this improvement.

Nor has Liverpool lost heart because of the widespread ruin. Its people are planning for a better and more beautiful city, and the work of reconstruction has already begun. The Lord Mayor says: "I am an old man, but I am still optimistic over the prospects of the next 50 years. This war has enabled us to put into operation many long-due social reforms we could not otherwise have attempted."

Two thousand dwellings, to be known as "half-houses," are to be erected as part of a large housing project now under way; two hundred of these will be ready for occupancy by September. They are one-story structures built of brick, with concrete roofs as protection against incendiary bombs. Each house will contain three bedrooms, a living room and a combination kitchen-pantry. They cost two thousand dollars to build and will be rented for $2.50 a week. When the war ends, it is planned to add a second story to them, with the original three bedrooms becoming a living room, the present living room being converted into a kitchen-pantry used only as a pantry. In their existing form, these houses are safe and commodious air-raid shelters.

Alderman Shennon, who is one of Liverpool's foremost architects, has stated that post-war plans envisage costly improvements to the great dock area. Wooden warehouses, many of which have been destroyed, will be replaced by buildings of concrete and steel. A wide, seven-mile stretch of concrete roadway will be laid to run parallel with the docks and provide bus routes for the large number of dock workers. Whatever remains standing, when hostilities end, will be pulled down, it is stated, and the city rebuilt in steel and concrete to improve the distribution of the city's industrial activities and give more open spaces for all of its citizens.

Dislikes Being Ignored

Mussolini Is Angry When Hitler Gets All The Attention

There's precious little to laugh about in Europe, but it is difficult to read of the official Fascist reaction to President Roosevelt's Labor Day address and keep a straight face. The New York Times Foreign Service reports from Rome:

"Once again Premier Mussolini and Italy are calmly ignored and all attention is centred on Reichsfuehrer Hitler and the Nazis. That constantly sweeping aside of Italy as if she does not count is always a source of anger here, but the newspapers can point out that the destruction of Nazism naturally includes the destruction of Fascism."

We can picture the scene. Virginio Gayda waits, poised at his typewriter. Duce puts down a copy of the Labor Day speech and shouts: "Virginio, write an editorial saying that Signor Roosevelt can't call my pal all those names and leave me out. I'm as big a bully and a murderer as Hitler, any day in the week. Roosevelt can't do this to me!"

Busily, Gayda bends to his task.—Detroit Free Press.

Has A Keen Eye

Earl Of Athlone Spotted Mistake Others Had Overlooked

The Canadian Police Bulletin says: Why a provincial traffic constable, assigned to escort duty, should have sped away suddenly from the Governor-General when the Earl of Athlone visited Port Hope recently is explained.

The King's representative, more keen-eyed than others in the group to welcome him, had seen a Union Jack fluttering in the breeze and partly obscured by a row of tall pines. There was a hurried conversation between the Earl of Athlone and the constable. Then the latter hurried away.

"If you have time, would you mind telling that man over there his flag is upside down," the traffic officer quotes the Governor-General as saying.

Western Egg Shipments

One of the most interesting phases of the egg market in Canada during recent weeks has been the abormally heavy summer egg production in the prairie provinces where the volume of receipts during July and August was maintained at a much higher level than ever before.

The Orient produces about 250 by-products from soybeans.

The guaco plant gave Waco, Tex., its name.

2429

A ROOSEVELT IN LONDON



Captain Elliott Roosevelt, son of the president of the United States, is shown with Major D. W. Hutchinson, left, both of whom are officers in the U.S. Army Air Corps now in London on observation duty.

Information Available

National War Services Department Can Find Anyone In Canada

If you want to know anybody's whereabouts in Canada the chances are the National War Services department at Ottawa, through use of national registration cards, can tell you.

For instance, N. MacLean of Winnipeg wrote to a Toronto paper regarding whereabouts of a Roderick MacLeod who left Stornoway, Scotland, in 1923 and was in Winnipeg in 1924.

Here's what National War Services found out for him: there are 30 Roderick MacLeods in Canada over the age of 16; 26 were born in Scotland, seven came to Canada in 1923, and two came from Stornoway. By provinces the Roderick MacLeod register is: Nova Scotia, one; New Brunswick, one; Manitoba, four; Alberta, five; Ontario, seven; British Columbia, 12.

It was up to Mr. MacLean to learn where his Roderick MacLeod is by writing to the seven MacLeods who came to Canada in 1923 and whose addresses were supplied him.

Made Important Discoveries

Late Sir Arthur Evans Spent Many Years In Crete

The Battle of Crete must have brought poignant memories to Sir Arthur Evans, whose death occurred at Oxford, England, three days after his 90th birthday. He spent no fewer than 40 years in excavating the ruins there, and made discoveries of the greatest importance to archaeologists. He was able, for instance, to put back the beginning of sea-borne civilization in the Mediterranean by 2,000 years. In his younger days Sir Arthur had many adventures in South-Eastern Europe. He crossed the Carpathians on foot, was shipwrecked on Lake Scutari, explored Albania, and was thrown into prison by the Austrians for making inflammatory speeches to the Serbs.

Plenty Of Inventions

Since the war began, in September, 1939, over 50,000 inventions have been submitted to the Ministry of Supply. Each month there have been more than 1,000, and in most months the total has been higher than for the whole of any year in the pre-war period when inventions were sent direct to the War Office. It is found that about one in every 400 of the inventions is useful and worth developing.

Hard To Define

What Freedom Is Cannot Be Told In Single Sentence

Because freedom is threatened these days and it is one of the things we are determined to preserve at any cost, many of us talk about freedom, but comparatively few of us have tried to define freedom. It is a subject that should have far more than superficial consideration.

Writing in Editor and Publisher, a magazine for newspaper executives, published in the United States, Hazel Parker comments on this subject as follows:

Words like freedom, justice and truth—all of them hard to define, none of them is used more frequently than freedom.

You cannot say what freedom is, perhaps in a single sentence. It is not necessary to define it. It is enough to point to it.

Freedom is a man lifting a gate latch at dusk and sitting for a while on the porch, smoking his pipe, before he goes to bed.

It is the violence of an argument outside an election poll; it is righteous anger of the pulpits.

It is a warm laughter of a girl on a park bench.

It is the rush of a train over the continent and the unafraid faces of the people looking out the windows.

It is all the howdys in the world and all the hellos.

It is the sea breaking on wide sands somewhere and the shoulders of a mountain supporting the sky.

It is the air you fill your lungs with and the dirt that is in your garden.

It is a man cursing all cops.

It is the absence of apprehension at the sound of approaching footsteps outside your closed door.

It is your hot resentment of intrigue, the tilt of your chin and the tightening of your lips sometimes.

It is all the things you do and want to keep on doing.

It is all the things you feel and cannot help feeling.

Freedom—it is you.

The cucumber usually has a temperature one degree lower than that of the surrounding atmosphere. Hence the expression, "cool as a cucumber."

There are 37 museum and art galleries in Canada which employ full-time staff.

A man is taller when he is lying down than when he is standing.

SUNK—BUT STILL ANSWERING BACK



The never-say-die spirit still flourishes among Anzac forces at the British "isle" of resistance at Tobruk. When the pride of Tobruk, H.M.S. Ladybird, was sunk in the harbor, it was noticed that her gun turret remained above the water line. A gun crew was placed aboard with an anti-aircraft gun. They are still giving a good account of themselves.

The Fight For Oil

Iran Is Fourth Largest Oil Producer In The World

What do the British and Russians gain by going into Iran?

Well, apart from getting an all-weather roadway for war supplies to Russia, they guarantee a supply of oil amounting to 79,000,000 barrels per year.

Iran is the fourth largest oil producing country in the world. The largest is the United States, with 1,351,000,000 barrels; next Russia, with 216,000,000 barrels; then Venezuela with 184,000,000 barrels.

The world's annual total supply of oil is 2,144,000,000 barrels. Of this vast flow Germany, including Poland, has a little over 9,000,000 barrels, though Germany in addition has access to Rumania's 42,000,000 barrels and Hungary's 1,700,000 barrels. Whether this (with her synthetic product) is sufficient for her war needs, plus the war needs of Italy (which has no oil of her own), no one knows.

Japan's oil production in 1940 was 2,638,000 barrels. This, vastly less than her needs (she imports most of her oil from the United States) is perhaps one reason why she casts her eyes on The Netherlands Indies, which has over 40,000,000 barrels.

Canada's oil output, in the light of world production, is not great. In 1940 it was 8,718,000 barrels.—Ottawa Journal.

Hard On The Soldiers

From Military Standpoint Inspection By Civilians Means Nothing

Perhaps it would be a good idea if somebody in authority put an end to this whole business of the "inspection" of troops by civilians. After all, why should thousands of men, mobilized for action and in uniform, be put to trouble and inconvenience simply that some civilian whom they regard merely as a "big shot," should "inspect" and make a speech to them? The soldiers know that, from a military standpoint, the so-called inspection doesn't mean a thing; that they are being paraded and inconvenieced (made to get up in the middle of the night and sometimes to stand around for hours in full battle dress) for the benefit of some particular individual; that the whole ceremony is remote from war efficiency and war action. Any wonder, in such circumstances, that they should feel disapproval? Soldiers are only human.—Ottawa Journal.

What Was Wasted

Famous Firm Made Fortune From Mustard Left On Plates

Sir Jeremiah Colman, who has retired from the Surrey Bench after 50 years' service, is a son of one of the two brothers who founded the famous mustard firm. It was his father who once boldly stated that the vast family fortunes were made not from the mustard people ate, but from what they left on their plates.

From his schooldays, when he, his father and his nine brothers were regarded as an invincible family eleven in Norfolk, Sir Jeremiah has had a passion for cricket. He has seen every Varsity match, and every visiting team from overseas, for over 50 years, and has the finest collection of cricket pictures in the world.

What Nazis Call Heroism

Story About Woman In Germany Is Hard To Believe

William L. Shirer, late Berlin correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System, tells this story. The German mother of a Nazi airman was notified by the Luftwaffe that her son was dead. A few days later London's B.B.C. announced that her boy had been captured. Next day she got eight letters from neighbors telling her the good news. The mother had all eight arrested for breaking the law about listening to foreign broadcasts. When Shirer wanted to use the story on his broadcast the Nazi censor deleted it on the ground "that Americans would not understand the heroism of the airman's mother."

HELPS HUSBAND



Wife of Sir Frederick Bowhill, who heads the Atlantic Ferry command of the R.A.F., Lady Bowhill, a member of the Women's Air Force Auxiliary, is in Montreal to work under her husband's orders as a code operator in the communication section.

Christmas Mail For Troops

Postmaster-General Tells Why It Should Be Ready Early

Appealing to the public to address military mail correctly, Hon. William P. Mulock, postmaster-general of Canada, in an address to the Ontario branch of the Canadian Postmasters' Association at Hamilton, strongly emphasized the importance of shipping Christmas mail overseas months in advance.

Col. Mulock told the postmasters, gathered for their second annual conference, that "we believe we can handle huge quanities of mail, but if the usual Christmas deluge strikes us late we will more than probably not be able to find enough space on ships. We have nothing to do with allocating space on ships and can only use what we get."

"If the mail is spaced over a sufficient period every parcel and letter will arrive in time. If not, delays will take place that cannot be laid at our door. And it would be a hard blow for a soldier to receive nothing at Christmas while his fellows are more fortunate. That situation can only be remedied if the public responds."

Hardly A Fair Name

Lower Creation Does Not Fit Most Animals Says Editor

I think it is hardly fair to refer to animals as the lower or dumb creation, says Capt. Will Judy, editor, Dog World Magazine, Chicago. Judged as animals, perhaps they live up to their standards of perfection better than we live up to our human standards.

Animals don't carry gossip or bear false witness; they don't rob banks; they don't sneak through traffic signals; they don't get drunk; they don't amass great wealth for their own selfish uses; and when they have eaten enough, they quit eating and lie down and sleep in the sunshine, an example all of us humans well might follow.

The dog is the only animal that talks at both ends. He uses his voice and his tail. There is nothing in this world more expressive than a dog's tail except perhaps a woman's smile.

Ship Launchings

Christening A Ship By Breaking A Bottle Over Her Bows

In the good old days before 1690 there was none of this sissy stuff of christening a new ship by breaking a bottle of champagne over her bows.

They used to drink the ship's health from a big silver cup, Naval Service headquarters recalled.

"But it was found that this shot the bills too high," the Navy said, so the practice of breaking a bottle began.

"Everything went fine until one lady's aim proved expensive when the bottle hit and injured a spectator who sued for damages," the navy explained. "The Admiralty, not wishing for a recurrence of such things, issued an order introducing the lanyard (around the bottle and fastened to the boys) to control the swing of the bottle."

Suited For Job

Boy: "You have a vacancy for a lad I believe, sir?"

Employer: "Yes, I have; but I must tell you at once—he must be a boy who never tells a lie, never swears, and never gives a discourteous answer."

Boy: "Righto; the job's no good for me, but I think it will suit my cousin, sir, 'cause he's deaf and dumb."

Playing Safe

A man travelling in South America entered a shop in the capital of a small state to buy a watch and chain. The watchmaker wrapped up the articles and with them a revolver.

"I say," observed the astonished traveller, "I didn't want a revolver."

Said the watchmaker: "Why, you've bought a gold watch! You mean to keep it, don't you?"

An Old Time Dirge

Song Of Revellers Was Chanted At Grave Of Crusader

How many revellers know, when they sing "We Won't Go Home Till Morning" they are using a tune which was chanted for a dirge at the grave of a crusader who died fighting the Saracens, which was sung by a great general when riding before his troops on the march, and which was hummed by a beautiful queen when rocking a future king to sleep?

Nearly a thousand years ago, Malbrouck, a feudal lord of France, left his castle for Palestine. He promised his wife that he would return on either Easter or Trinity Sunday in a certain year. Easter came and went, and so did Trinity. His lady, fearsome that some untoward fate had befallen her lord, climbed to the tower of the castle. Across the plain she sighted his page, clad in black. She rushed down to the outer gate to meet him. The page bade her set aside her jewels and gay raiment, for her lord had died in battle and been buried where he fell.

A song composed in his honor later became a battle song of the French army:

Malbrouck, the prince of commanders,
Is gone to the war in Flanders;
His fame is like Alexander's,
But when will he come home?

Then came the familiar chorus:

He won't come home till mornin,
He won't come home till morning
He won't come home till morning.
Till daylight doth appear.

(The above is an American translation; the English version is slightly different, but in no important feature.)

That unhappy queen, Marie Antoinette, sang the melody, with altered words, above the cradle of her infant son, and made it a popular melody at the court of Versailles before bloody revolution raised its head and La Marseillaise, the battle hymn, replaced the lullaby.

In Napoleon's time the French soldier sang a parody on the original words to the same tune ridiculing the great British general, the Duke of Marlborough. It was a great favorite of the "Little Corporal," who often sang it with his men, one notable occasion being when in 1812 he crossed the river Nieme on the start of his ill-fated expedition into Russia. When he was exiled to St. Helena, he took the air with him and hummed it frequently. On one occasion, just before his death, he was visited by an old friend, who brought the conversation round to Wellington and the battle of Waterloo. Napoleon listened; said little; then suddenly broke out with the ancient tune, which he hummed over several times. Then he said: "What a thing is ridicule! It fastens upon everything, even victory."

The English soldiers who had survived Waterloo and its sister battles took the tune back with them to London, and ever since it has been the roundelay of revellers.

Writing Letters

Soldiers Must Confine Communications On Army Matters To Officers In Own Formations

Soldiers in future are to be discouraged from writing letters to the Minister of National Defence, officers at National Defence Headquarters or the Dependents' Allowance Board.

Mail reaching Ottawa from men in the service has reached such proportions that army regulations forbidding communications with higher authorities than immediate superior officers, except where proper attention and careful consideration is not given matters brought to their attention, are to be strictly enforced. Such matters may be brought before an officer of a higher rank in the formation or an inspecting officer. More often than not, Ottawa authorities point out, letters sent to headquarters have to be referred back to the districts or units concerned to obtain requisite information.

Comfortably Equipped

Blitz Hotels Have Been Provided For Homeless In London

If bombs rain down on London by the thousands this autumn and winter the city's homeless will find comfortably equipped "blitz hotels" waiting for them. London County Council has organized what are officially called rest centres for people bombed out of their homes. But those who have had experience of them already use the description "blitz hotels."

One Thing He Forgot

Arriving at a London station by the boat train, an American had his luggage taken to a taxi. Trunks, suitcases and bundles of wraps were piled up till the vehicle fairly groaned.

Then the driver looked at his fare coldly.

"That the lot?" he asked.

"I guess so," was the reply.

"Well, well," said the driver. "I s'pose they wouldn't let you bring the Statute of Liberty with you."

Everyone Can Help

Hendrik Willem Van Loon says that when God tires of Hitler, he'll disappear. A comforting thought, says the Financial Post, but there is nothing in Christian philosophy that forbids people giving God a little help in getting rid of evils

CHANTECLER
Cigarette Papers
NONE FINER MADE

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Arthur Bishop, 18-year-old son of Air Marshal W. A. Bishop, director of Royal Canadian Air Force recruiting, has enlisted in the R.C.A.F.

More than 20,000 children in England are being brought up by 15,000 foster mothers, under supervision of health inspectors.

Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau proposed that Canadian wheat be admitted to the United States in larger volume than now is permitted to be imported.

F. L. Jeckell, of Ottawa said he will supervise a branch office in Winnipeg of the industry and sub-contract co-ordination division of the federal department of munitions and supply.

H. J. Symington, Montreal, federal electric power controller and president of the Trans-Canada Air Lines, said in an interview that "some degree of rationing" of electric power in Canada is a possible future development.

Eighteen 21-year-olds in Manitoba who failed to report for four months military training under the national war services regulations will face prosecution procedings, said an official at the provincial divisional registrar's office.

Alberta mines produced 415,047 tons of coal during July compared with 375,968 tons a year ago and British Columbia produced 154,878 tons against 158,012. Saskatchewan production amounted to 33,848 tons against 30,244.

Another Duke Of Kent

Came To Canada To Command British Forces In 1791

The Duke of Kent is not a stranger to Canada, but has never stopped off here before in his journeyings in this Dominion. Nor is the name strange to Canada. Another Duke of Kent was in eastern Canada for seven years as commander of the British forces. He came here in 1791 from Gibraltar, of which rock garrison he had been commander. He did not have a pleasant time at Gibraltar but was popular in Canada. His brother, the then King, did not like this royal duke. His salary had been as niggardly as the reigning sovereign could make it and the Duke of Kent got into the toils of moneylenders. He had other troubles too, and the royal dictator of the family was glad to see him off to Canada. Here he found a ladylove but was averse to marrying even her.

Finally the lack of direct heirs to the British throne, through the princes contracting morganatic marriages, became a problem and the nation and cabinet of that day looked to the Duke of Kent again. He was persuaded to give up his Mme. St. Laurent and to go home to marry the widow of a German prince, Victoria Mary Louisa. After two years of married life, the Duke of Kent died only a few months after his daughter, Victoria was born. How this Duke of Kent's daughter became the great Queen Victoria is known to all Britons and to the world.—Brandon Sun.

Was Real Soldiers' Mascot

Famous Bulldog Who Once Posed At Cenotaph Is Dead

"Nick," the English dog who was rocketed to fame on Armistice Day, 1937, when he strayed through the ranks of attendants at the cenotaph service in London, Ont., and took up a station at the base of the memorial, is dead.

He succumbed to a throat ailment at the home of his master, Lt.-Col. W. M. Veich, district engineer officer. He was six years old.

Press cameramen were on the scene when "Nick" sauntered up to the cenotaph on that cold, sunny day in 1937. Quick to sense the news value of this symbolic pose, they trained their cameras at him as, almost humbly, "Nick" advanced to the memorial.

Dozens of newspapers and magazines in Canada and the United States published the "shot." It was even used as a calendar decoration. Piccadilly St. Nicholas, alias "Nick" became famous.

He liked soldiers and they liked him. The 7th Field Company, R.C.E., (A.F.), made him their mascot. When the engineers left for duties overseas he tried to board the train with them.

In Majorca, Balearic Islands, Christmas turkeys are bought early so they can be shown off. The birds are taken for daily walks by the purchasers.

Beavers rarely stray farther than a hundred yards from the stream where they have made their home.

It is now against the law in England for a motorist to stop his car without stopping his engine.

Water pipes, recently found in use in England, are said to be more than 600 years old.

A Would-Be Builder

Hitler Turned From Houses And Cities To Whole World

In his youth Adolf Hitler longed to be an artist, and when he failed to make the grade for enrollment in the Academy of Arts in Vienna, his ambitions turned to architecture. For years he labored, making the careful little architectural sketches and drawings which can now be seen in Munich. But he never became an architect.

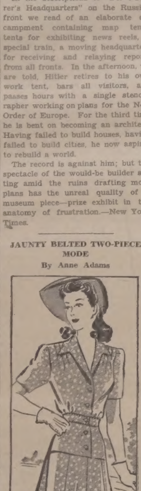
After he rose to power, he still dreamed the same dream, but on a vaster scale. He planned to rebuild Germany. In the mammoth chancellery he erected in Berlin, in the great studio at Berchtesgaden, he spent all his spare time working over elevations and blue prints for rebuilding the cities of the Greater Reich. But in the midst of these grandiose schemes, just beginning to be realized in Berlin, he turned to war, and this decision put an end to every form of construction except the building of armaments. So he lost his chance to become the architect of a new Germany.

In the descriptions of "Der Fuehrer's Headquarters" on the Russian front we read of an elaborate encampment containing map tents, tents for exhibiting news reels, a special train, a moving headquarters for receiving and relaying reports from all fronts. In the afternoon, we are told, Hitler retires to his own work tent, bars all visitors, and passes hours with a single stenographer working on plans for the New Order of Europe. For the third time he is bent on becoming an architect. Having failed to build houses, having failed to build cities, he now aspires to rebuild a world.

The record is against him; but the spectacle of the would-be builder sitting amid the ruins drafting more plans has the unreal quality of a museum piece—prize exhibit in the anatomy of frustration.—New York Times.

JAUNTY BELTED TWO-PIECE MODE

By Anne Adams



A two-piece frock is a wardrobe essential for Fall! So, get a head-start on the season by making your two-piecer right now, from Pattern 4868 by Anne Adams. What an attractive, original style it is—and how quick to stitch up! The top is in the new long, slim lines, with a nice waist accent in an inset belt that holds the bloused bodice lines in soft gathers. The deep, clean-cut V-neck is bordered by a narrow, shapely revers-collar, and the shoulders are kept trim by neat darting. You may choose between short, three-quarter and long sleeves. Have the two pieces in matching fabric, as shown, or let them gayly contrast, perhaps in a colorful wool.

Pattern 4868 is available in misses' and women's sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 takes 4⅞ yards 35 inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Came Back To Sleep

Former New York Man Says R.A.F. Made Berlin Too Noisy

Louis Katz, 87, a former New York clothes cutter, has returned to the U.S. after 27 years in order—he said—to get a good night's sleep. Katz, who arrived on the Portuguese liner Mouzinho after 27 years in his native Germany whence he retired to spend his old age, said sleep was something he couldn't get in Berlin because Royal Air Force came over too often.

A Queer Occupation

Peeling onions provided a living for Peter Tyler, London, England, for more than 50 years. This professional peeler could peel three-quarters of a ton of onions in a single day.

2429

Hard To Suppress

Illegal Publications In Poland Are Real Worry To Nazis

One of the first things the Nazis suppressed in Poland was the press. Pre-war Poland had 2,200 periodical publications, among them 190 daily papers. To-day, in German occupied Poland, there are only 16 publications in the Polish language and they are all published by the Nazis. But alongside this Nazi controlled press there is a network of illegal publications.

The full number of these illegal publications is not known, but it is probably not less than 28, and their range is extremely wide.

First of all there are the daily papers; roneo-typed sheets which give the foreign news on the basis of the B.B.C. broadcasts and inside information from Poland.

Then come the weeklies, normally printed. They contain precious inside information from Poland, foreign news and editorials.

There exist also monthly and quarterly reviews which contain synthetic analyses of the war situation.

Special papers are produced for the peasants, for the youth, for the children. There is even a humorous paper, with anti-German cartoons and jokes. And in the Warsaw ghetto there is a Yiddish paper.

Scores of thousands of copies are thus issued, and it can be asserted that this illegal press reaches practically the entire population.

All these publications entail printing presses—probably concealed in the woods of Poland—well over a hundred editors and contributors, and hundreds of thousands of readers. Every person involved risks his life, for death is the penalty not only for working on an illegal paper, but even for reading it.

Economic Stress

Married Man Maintains Morale Better Than The Single Men

Married men—so far as their morale is concerned—can stand economic stress better than bachelors.

And, when times are tough, married men with several dependents seem to have a more cheerful outlook on life than those without such responsibilities.

These conclusions were reported to the American Psychological Association by Prof. Goodwin Watson, of Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York. He based them on the attitudes of 539 unemployed men studied by the adjustment service in New York during the uncertain days of January and February, 1934.

Two yardsticks to measure their morale were used. One was designed to measure occupational morale, stressing ambition and the belief that one gets ahead by hard work rather than by "luck or pull." The other, a life satisfaction index, compiled by Prof. Watson, included the liking for people and various kinds of activities, tough mindedness which prevents worrying over minor failures or slights, and freedom from grouches, nervousnes, fears and unhappiness.

Prof. Watson said that it was found that morale, in the sense of life satisfaction and faith that effort counts, will be better maintained not only by men of families, but by those who are religious, those who hold offices in several organizations, and those whose work is teaching, writing, selling or in executive positions.

Canada's Air Raid Sirens

Precaution Service Made Available In Vulnerable Areas Long Ago

Canada is stepping briskly into a comprehensive program for that essential of modern national protection, the air raid warning siren, pensions and national health officials said at Ottawa.

The air raids precaution service, which keeps a watchful eye on the vulnerable areas of the Dominion, is part of the departmental organization.

Officials said that a Toronto announcement of arrangements by a British company to produce air-raid sirens and warning signals in Canada for the Dominion market indicated a further addition to the supplies of such equipment being made available.

"The list of vulnerable areas where sirens are believed necessary has been kept secret, but it can be said that for two years air raid warning services have been available in certain vulnerable points," an official said. "The department is fully alive to the importance of A.R.P. services and discussions are proceeding in respect to the areas where further equipment may be required."

Money For Farmers

Cash incomes from the sale of farm products in the three Prairie provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—during the first half of the 1941 calendar year amounted to $155,540,000 as compared with $89,594,000 in the corresponding six months of 1940.

Leather Coats For Seamen

Word comes from Toronto that leather coats for the seamen are urgently needed for men on the trawlers and minesweepers, destroyers and battleships will need warmth against the penerating cold of the Atlantic again this winter.

WAR SAVINGS BOMB PREPARED



Picture shows the 500-lb aerial bomb in the War Savings exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition being autographed, carrying the names of thousands of Canadians and Americans who purchased War Savings Stamps or Certificates at the "Ex." The bomb will later be sent to carry out its "V for Victory" mission over Berlin, paid for by Canadian War Savings.

Alleged Spy Ring

Says Germany Had Bomb Secrets Back In 1938

Germany has had the secret of the Norden bomb aiming device since 1938, according to United States Attorney Harold M. Kennedy, who opened prosecution of 16 alleged spies in federal court before Judge Mortimer Byers and a jury.

Hermann Lang, one of the defendants, who was final inspector of the closely-guarded bombsight, took the details to Germany in 1938, Kennedy declared, as he unfolded ramifications of the alleged spy ring which, he said, covered the entire western hemisphere.

Solved His Problem

Jimmy Engler, a service station operator in New York, has solved the gasoline problem so far as his personal consumption of fuel is concerned. He has equipped his car with atank for kerosene and a small auxiliary tank of gasoline. The gasoline, he says, is used only for starting the motor. Once started, the gasoline line is turned off and the car operates on kerosene.

The tusks of a hippopotamus furnish more valuable ivory than those of an elephant.

Man first reached the New World by crossing Bering Strait, according to some scientists.

Take What They Want

Nazi Chiefs Do Not Spare Even The German People

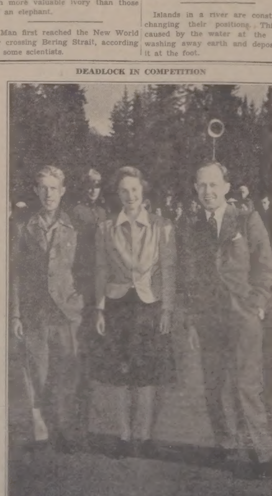
Goering recently purchased two of the finest collections of paintings in the Netherlands. In one case he paid the bill in Dutch florins; in the other case in Swiss francs.

It was easy to dig up the florins: Germany merely prints them. Swiss francs are another matter. Any ordinary citizen in Germany who tried to export one Swiss franc would be decapitated. The gangster leaders are, of course, exempt from any measures for defence.

The transactions indicate the double looting that Hitler and his fellow conspirators are carrying on. They are looting the occupied countries of their food, art treasures, metals and other materials. But they are also looting the German people. All the Nazi chiefs have palatial homes, far-flung estates, private armies, foreign bank accounts. They have acquired these within a few years. They have stolen the money from labor union funds, party donations, confiscated Jewish property, public revenues. The Nazis make no public accounting in any of these fields. They take what they want.—Financial Post.

Islands in a river are constantly changing their positions. This is caused by the water at the head washing away earth and depositing it at the foot.

DEADLOCK IN COMPETITION



A flip of the coin finally decided a 36-hole deadlock for Wilder H. Ripley (left) of Calgary and Pasadena, Calif., and S. R. Howard (right) of Lethbridge, Alta. They tied with 74's for the Edward Prince of Wales cup at Banff's 12th golf tournament, played off on another 18 holes and both shot 79's. Miss Christine Gawne, of Washington, D.C. (centre), tossed the coin which decided the cup in Ripley's favor. Ripley's play, incidentally, was a highlight of the Banff Springs Hotel event. He became the first player ever to break Banff's tough par in tournament play, scoring a one-under-par 70 in the quarter-final round.—Canadian Pacific photo.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

SEPTEMBER 21

OVERCOMING THE ADVERSARY

Golden text: And they overcame him because of the blood of the Lamb, and because of the word of their testimony; and they loved not their life even unto death. Revelation 12:11.

Lesson: Revelation 12:1; 15:4.

Devotional reading: Psalm 27:1-6.

Explanations and Comments

The Defeat of Satan in Heaven, Revelation 12:7-12. There was war in heaven: Michael and his angels warred with the dragon and his angels. Michael is called an archangel in Jude 9. He was regarded as the patron angel of Israel and so of the symbolic Israel of God. Here he is the champion of righteousness and Satan is the champion of evil.

In this warfare in heaven, Satan and his angels were defeated and dislodged, cast down to the earth. The victory is ascribed to the atoning death of Christ and the testimony of persecuted saints and martyrs. "Satan being already potentially conquered, heaven celebrates in anticipation the victory which the persecuted saints will win because Christ died for them and gave them strength to die." (Dummelow).

A Picture of the Church in Glory, Revelation 15:2-4. And I saw as it were a sea of glass mingled with fire John may have watched a glorious sunset in the Ægean Sea, and this may have been the foundation for his vision of a glassy sea touched with fire. There is no reason for thinking that he is referring to the deliverance of the Israelites at the Red Sea, yet his reference to Moses in the next verse naturally recalls that event to our minds. Dr. Erdman says: "The reader is transported in memory to the scenes of the Exodus. He beholds Israel, redeemed from bondage, standing on the farther shore of the Red Sea. The surface of the waters is reddened by the light of the pillar of fire. Beneath the waves the hosts of Pharaoh lie engulfed. To the sound of the timbrel the song of deliverance is raised: 'I will sing unto Jehovah, for he hath triumphed gloriously'."

The great host that John sees are those who have come off victorious from the beast (Rome: Rome's downfall is told in Rev. 14:8) and from his image and from the number of his names, having harps of God, that that is, harps suited to the worship of God.

The great host breaks forth in a song of gratitude and triumph, an acknowledgement of the holiness of God and the greatness of his works.

A Modest Request

Actor Thought Lincoln Might Help Him To Realize Ambition

A compliment by Lincoln to an actor turned out rather awkwardly. This actor had played the part of Falstaff so well that Lincoln sent the actor a brief note of praise. One evening Mr. Noah P. Brooks, the President's companion, observed the actor in the President's waiting room. When Brooks came in, Lincoln asked him if anyone were outside, and upon receiving the answer, said, "Oh, I can't see him! I can't see him! I was in hopes he had gone away. Now this illustrates the difficulty of having pleasant friends in this place. You know, I liked him as an actor, and that I wrote to tell him so. He sent me a book, and there I thought the matter ended. He is a master of his place in the profession, I suppose, and well fixed in it. But just because we had a little friendly correspondence, such as any two men might have, he wants something. What do you suppose he wants?" He paused. "Well, he wants to be consul at London!"

Bacon From Windsor Castle

Members Of Royal Household Have Their Own Pig Club

Windsor Castle will be producing its own bacon soon. Like patriotic citizens up and down the country, members of the royal household have formed their own pig club—the 1,000th club to be registered with the National Pig Breeders' Council. And they have found a new use for scraps from the castle. They go straight to the pigs and form their main food. Each member paid $5 subscription and between them they now own 52 pigs. The royal family has shown great interest in the pigs since they arrived. Sir Ulick Alexander, keeper of the privy purse and financial secretary to the King, is the chairman of the club. Mr. Ritchie, who manages the royal farm at Windsor, bought the pigs and looks after them. They are middle whites and large whites, selected as being excellent "baconers."

When The War Is Ended

Expect Immigration To Canada Will Be Accelerated

There can be no manner of doubt that when this turmoil of war is over we shall see a large movement of population from all free countries into such a favored land as the Dominion of Canada. There they may escape many of the hardships and drawbacks incident to European residence. Moreover, the rapid industrialization of Canada will draw more and more industrialists from other lands, whose capital and labor will find ample rewards in a country where raw materials are abundant and accessible and where climatic and other conditions favor a maximum development. — Canada's Weekly, London, Eng.

Chimney swifts cannot perch on twigs and wires as other birds do. Their feet are of such peculiar construction that they are able to perch only on vertical surfaces.

Health

LEAGUE of CANADA presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST

NATIONAL HEALTH

That Canada is not alone in demanding a house-cleaning in the matter of national health, was pointed out by a official of the Health League of Canada. Coincidentally, he declared, voices were being raised in the United States calling for greater attention to the physical stamina of its people.

Dr. Victor G. Heiser, author of "An American Doctor's Odyssey," was said to be a leader in this movement for American health, and his latest book, "Toughen up, America!" was said to be having a strong effect in awakening the public to the need for health conservation. Dr. Heiser was quoted as declaring: "The Physical stamina of a people is as important in armament as cannon."

The Health League spokesman declared that his organization heartily endorsed Dr. Heiser's assertion that attention should centre on disease prevention rather than on cure and quoted further from the American doctor to show what preventive methods could effect.

Dr. Heiser was the director of a $300,000 fund donated to Halifax, N.S., by Massachusetts after the Halifax disaster during the last war. He found eight groups each eagerly supporting a separate plan—one for a tuberculosis sanatorium, one for a home for the blind, etc. Dr. Heiser told them—to quote his own words: "What you really need is a modern health department, to bring about compulsory vaccination and prevent another outbreak of smallpox . . adequate garbage disposal . . pasteurized milk . . child welfare . . an efficiently chlorinated water supply, and all the other essentials to prevent and control disease."

His advice was taken, he states, and subsequently: "The results of the diversified health program were spectacular. In five years the death rate was cut from 20.1 to 11.7 per 1,000 of population, and the infant death rate from 187 to 97 per 1,000. Nearly 2,480 people were alive who would otherwise have been dead.

A Medical Experiment

Scientists Testing Cheaply-Produced Vaccine For Curing Typhus Fever

High in the Andes mountains, three eminent scientists and thousands of Bolivian miners are participating in a medical experiment that may save millions of lives when the present war ends. During the coming year, the scientists, using Indian miners in isolated villages as patients, will determine whether a new, cheaply-produced vaccine for typhus fever is the long-sought cure for the dread disease that usually follows wars. The vaccine was discovered by Dr. Harold R. Cox at the U.S. Public Health Service Laboratory, Hamilton, Mont.

Health Bread

Vitamin B-1 White Bread Will Soon Be On Sale

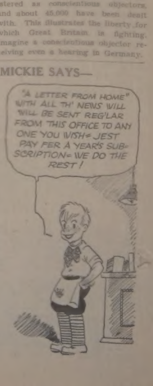
Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion cerealist, told delegates to the regional conference of the Associated Countrywomen of the World that a new vitamin—rich white bread—to be called "Vitamin B-1 (white)"—soon will be on sale in Canada.

"The new bread will be practically indistinguishable from ordinary white bread, but instead of containing about 150 international units of vitamin B-1 it will have between 360 and 375," Dr. Newman said. "This puts it very little below the record of whole wheat bread.

British Liberty

With 20 tribunals reviewing their cases, 60,000 men in Britain have registered as conscientious objectors, and about 45,000 have been dealt with. This illustrates the liberty for which Great Britain is fighting. Imagine a conscientious objector receiving even a hearing in Germany.

MICKIE SAYS—



More Direct Control Necessary To Curb The Rise In Prices

Winnipeg.—Finance Minister Ilsley said in an address here that powerful forces are in operation which, if uncontrolled, will make for an inflationary rise in the price level.

"As I see the situation now, we are going to have to exert far more direct control, far more strict control over prices than has been exerted up to date."

Machinery for maintaining and enforcing price fixing is already being set up, he said during his address to the joint luncheon of the Winnipeg boards of trade and the Canadian club.

"We cannot permit the increases that have been occurring in the cost-of-living to continue," Mr. Ilsley said, explaining that there has been an opportunity for prices to be adjusted to increased production and to higher wartime costs. Farm prices, he added, were more closely in line with other prices now.

Mr. Ilsley spoke on "Harnessing Our War Economy," in which he outlined governmental action to bring about increased war production.

"Control, with actual or latent coercion, will become increasingly necessary but it should not be resorted to for purely disciplinary purposes," said the finance minister.

Mr. Ilsley said many are clamoring for further curbs and controls and that the spirit of the public is remarkably favorable to their extension. However, once a far-reaching system of rationing was instituted, there would be complaints from thousands.

Possibility of action to control instalment credit had been under consideration for some time. "I think stricter terms of instalment credit are desirable at this time both in the form of higher down payments and shorter periods of payment."

Mr. Ilsley said he believed most people engaged in granting or financing such credit agree more conservative terms are desirable.

"I had hoped that it would be possible to secure voluntary co-operative action to bring this about. I gather from the results of a conference held here last week that such action to achieve what we had hoped for is not possible, and that other steps should be promptly taken."

Mr. Ilsley said employment has increased greatly in the last 18 months with the resultant increase in bargaining power of labor while employers have been earning considerably more before payment of taxes. Under these circumstances it was natural wages should rise.

"Add to this the fact that we have had a rapid spread in trade unionism and the fact that when unions are organizing they are likely to demand increases in wages, and you will be led to agree that there is a very strong upward pressure on wages.

"There was danger that this strong upward pressure, stronger in some industries and plants and areas than in others would result in erratic, unequal and inequitable wage increases, leading to high rates of labor turnover and having a pronounced inflationary effect.

"In these circumstances the government searched for a means of introducing order into what might easily become chaos. It decided to recommend to labor, industry and conciliation boards that any increase in wages over the highest previous level attained since 1926, should be limited to a cost-of-living index."

The minister said that if prices went up rapidly, wages would follow with a short lag and this would tend to force up prices again and create a spiral.

"But it would be a spiral that could be stopped if we checked the rise in prices, for then there would be no reason for wages to keep on rising, the wage level would become reasonably stable, and the basis would be laid for a stable price policy."

The cost of living in two years has increased 1.28 per cent, and about 53 per cent. of that increase is due to the increased price of foods.

"From information available it appears that the increase in dairy products, eggs, fruit, vegetables and cereals have gone almost entirely to the farmer, and probably most of the increase in meats," he said.

"I would like to emphasize that to a very large extent the increased cost of living has represented higher prices for the farmers of Canada, and a considerable alleviation of the former disparity between farm prices and other prices."

Total Wheat Production

Ottawa.—The Dominion bureau of statistics estimated Canada's total wheat production in 1941 at 306,459,000 bushels, a reduction of 244,931,000 bushels from 1940 production. Prairie production is estimated at 286,000,000.

Prince Bernhard In Air Force

London.—Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands is training to be a fighter with the Royal Air Force. He has already flown many miles solo and is expected soon to be taking up Hurricanes and Spitfires.

Trade With South America

Canada And Chile Establish Diplomatic Relations

Santiago, Chile.—Foreign Minister Juan Rossetti announced that Canada and Chile had agreed to establish diplomatic relations, as a joint declaration calling for expanding trade between the Dominion and this country was signed at the foreign office.

Chile will be the third South American nation with which Canada has established diplomatic relations and exchanged ministers. Canada's new minister to Brazil, Jean Desy, arrived at Rio de Janerio recently, and a legation is being established at Buenos Aires.

Desy was previous counsellor at the Canadian embassy in Paris and subsequently was Canadian minister to the Low Countries.

At the foreign ministry Mr. MacKinnon and Senor Rossetti signed a tentative agreement similar to the modus vivendi concluded recently by the mission in Colombia. Ecuador and Peru, for widening trade between Chile and the Dominion under the most favored nation clause.

Senor Rossetti stated that the most-favored nation understanding "is an historical event, since it marks one of the first steps for effective entry of Canada into a system of continental collaboration and solidarity."

"Canada is called upon to become a strong element in the political and economic life of our America," he added.

He said the Dominion had succeeded in "amalgamating the Saxon with the Latin race and proving that it was possible within America, if done with a spirit of genuine understanding."

Workers Will Be Scarce

Surplus Of Unemployed Labor Has Been Practically Absorbed

Ottawa.—The Dominion bureau of statistics said the surplus of unemployed labor existing 11 months ago has been practically if not entirely absorbed and Canadian employers must "visualize transfers of workers from non-essential to essential industries" and the employment of more women.

The bureau said that "certainly by October," when employment usually reaches its peak for the year, Canadian employers will be pressed to find workers."

Heavy Cargoes

Ships Are Permitted To Carry Heavier Loads

Ottawa.—To make the greatest possible use of shipping available to Canada and now limited because of war demands, vessels now are permitted to carry heavier loads than heretofore both on inland waters and when proceeding on international voyages.

Orders permitting the carrying of heavier loads were made known recently though they have been in effect since July 24.

Seamen Return From Africa

Ottawa.—A small group of Canadian seamen recently returned to Canada from Africa aboard a passenger ship, it was learned at the department of external affairs. A department spokesman said about 17 men were in the party. No details on how or when the men reached Africa were available for publication.

Ship Food To Greece

London.—The ministry for economic warfare announced that it would permit "limited quantities of food" to be shipped to Greece through the good offices of the Turkish Red Crescent Society and the International Red Cross. Italy and Germany were reported to have guaranteed safe passage for the food.

Restrictions Relaxed

London.—The United States state department relaxed its restrictions to permit American citizens in Britain desiring to return home to travel on belligerent ships. American citizens henceforth can travel direct to United States without having to go through Lisbon, Portugal, or by way of Canada.

Eggs For Britain

Vancouver.—A contract calling for shipment to Britain of 1,000,000 cases of Canadian eggs between now and May 31 has been signed with the British ministry of food by the Dominion department of agriculture, L. S. Carr, chairman of the British Columbia egg export allotment committee, announced.

Plan Test Blackout

Vancouver.—Mayor J. W. Cornett said the Canadian and United States governments are discussing the possibility of a test blackout of the western coast of North America from California to Alaska, including British Columbia.

2429

Planes For Russia

Britain Is Sending Large Numbers Of Fighting Craft

London.—Prime Minister Churchill informed the House of Commons that Britain is sending large numbers of fighter aircraft to Russia. His disclosure came in the course of a parliamentary exchange in which the prime minister was defending Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, minister of aircraft production, from charges of insincerity in the matter of aid for Russia.

The minister, Mr. Churchill said, "has been ardently at work sending hundreds of fighter aircraft to Russia, many of which have already got there."

Presumably the planes are being flown to the U.S.S.R. via the Middle East, across Iran.

Only Three Still Held

Canadian Women Interned In Occupied France Have Been Released

Ottawa.—The external affairs department announced receipt of advice that with the exception of three women, all Canadian women interned in Occupied France were released at the end of last May.

The three women who are still held in cutsody are Miss Elizabeth MacNeill of Big Pond, N.S.; Elizabeth McHugh and Ella Wentworth Steele, of Montreal. Miss McHugh's address was not immediately available.

NORTHERN RAID MAY BE PRELUDE TO OFFENSIVES

London.—The Canadian raid on Spitzbergen was seen as possibly a prelude to a strong Allied offensive on Germany's northern flank, and it was presumed that Canadian shock troops would be used again if the high command decides to strike.

The success of the Spitzbergen expedition and the daring and thorough manner in which the plan was carried out should put the Canadians high on the list of troops that could be chosen for future raids.

It was conceded on all sides that on the first major foray of the vast Arctic front, the Canadians proved they were the men for the job.

Every unit of the Canadian corps is keen to emulate the raid of this special force, which went to Spitzbergen with Brig. Arthur E. Potts of Saskatoon.

Considerable interest has been shown here in United States reports that Britain plans an invasion of Norway, but there has been no official comment by the war office, nor is there likely to be, since questions of major strategy are major secrets, and are likely to be as well guarded as were the plans for the Spitzbergen expedition.

Major Geoffrey Walsh's field company of the Royal Canadian Engineers was given full marks for complete destruction of everything on Spitzbergen that the Nazis planned to pirate later, and other troops were lauded for the speed with which they landed and occupied towns and wireless stations.

Brig. Potts, a doughty westerner, was given a great deal of credit for handling several difficult situations and successfully directing the whole expedition of Canadian, British and Norwegian troops.

He kept an eye on every aspect of the raid, moving about Spitzbergen from one garrisoned town to another by warship or plane.

LAVAL WILL RECOVER



Pro-Nazi Pierre Laval, former premier of France and one of the leaders of collaboration between France and Germany, was shot and seriously wounded when he attended a ceremony opening recruiting for war against Russia at Versailles. Laval will recover, according to physicians, but may carry one of his assailants' bullets for the rest of his life.

Mishaps To Ferry Planes

Caused By Error Of Navigation And Errors Of Judgment

London.—Two Atlantic ferry plane crashes which cost 44 lives were caused respectively by an error of navigation and errors of judgment by the captain, Air Secretary Sir Archibald Sinclair told the House of Commons.

Answering Cmdr. Robert Bower, Conservative, the minister said the first aircraft struck a mountain under conditions of bad visibility, miles from the track it should have followed.

Sir Ardhibald listed the errors of the pilot of the second machine as taking off along the wrong runway, allowing the aircraft to swing to port so that it left the runway and ran into grass, and not shutting off the engines immediately this occurred.

The accident to a third plane flying to Britain from Canada at present is under investigation.

More Wheat Stored

Stocks In Canadian Elevators September 5 Totalled 444,449,911 Bushels

Ottawa.—Canadian wheat in store during the week ended Sept. 5 totalled 470,737,304 bushels, an increase of 4,587,689 over the previous week and an increase of 154,173,273 over the corresponding week of last year.

Stocks of wheat in Canadian elevators totalled 444,449 911 bushels in the week ended Sept. 5 against 438,088,494 in the previous week and 283,388,592 in the corresponding week a year ago.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 26,387,393 bushels in the week ended Sept. 5 compared with 28,061 161 the previous week and 33,175,439 a year ago.

Purchase Mobile Canteen

Montreal.—Hon. Maurice Duplessis, opposition leader in the Quebec legislative assembly, and friends of the National Union party of Quebec have donated $2,500 for the purchase of a mobile canteen for the Salvation Army, it was announced here.

To Resume Diplomatic Relations

Mexico City.—Authoritative quarters report that Mexico would resume diplomatic relations with Britain within a month unless some unforeseen hitch develops.

HIS MAJESTY FLIES TO INSPECT THE FLEET



While her famous sister ship, H.M.S. Prince of Wales, carried Churchill to his momentous conference with President Roosevelt, H.M.S. King George V. received a visit from the King. Setting a precedent, the King flew in his private plane to carry out inspection of the fleet in northern waters. He is shown here with Admiral Sir John Tovey, K.C.B., D.S.O., commander-in-chief of the home fleet, on the quarter-deck of King George V.

Siege In Norway

Germans Plan To Crush All Resistance With Hard Measures

Oslo, German-occupied Norway.—Steel-helmeted police patrolled the streets of Oslo as a state of civil siege decreed by Joseph Terboven, the German commissioner for Norway, was imposed on this occupied capital and its environs.

A stringent curfew barred Norwegians from the streets between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m., forbade the sale of alcohol, banned dancing, shut down movies and theatres.

The decree compelled Norwegians in Oslo, Aker and Berun to surrender their radio sets immediately, ordered all communications suspended nightly at 7:30 and restaurants closed at 7 o'clock, and prohibited gatherings in public places or the streets.

Terboven's decree warned any resistance would be crushed with weapons and that violators would face military trial.

A British Broadcasting Corporation announcement of the decree said the Norwegian press reported "complete chaos" developing in the Norwegian civil administration because of a German attempt to remove all anti-Nazis from office.

Goes To Russia

Monkhouse Chosen As A Delegate To Moscow Conference

London.—The Evening News said Lt.-Col. Allan Monkhouse, once expelled from Russia on charges of sabotage and espionage, has been chosen as a member of the British delegation to the Moscow arms conference.

Col. Monkhouse, an official of the Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company, was convicted April 18, 1933, and ordered expelled for five years. The News said the British government asked and received Russia's assent to his service as a delegate.

USE LEASE-LEND MATERIALS ONLY FOR WAR EFFORT

London.—Britain, gravely concerned over charges that materials obtained from the United States under the lease-lend act were being used in direct competition with American industry in export markets, promised to prevent such misuse and restrict British exports.

The British government was concerned, among other things, over what a reliable source called the "propaganda value to Germany" of these charges that American industry, after sacrificing to send raw materials to Britain under the lease-lend act, was being hit in foreign markets by competition with goods made from these materials.

The agreement with the United States was announced in a white paper and was said by a reliable source to be one of the series of steps planned "to prevent Germany from using lease-lend grumbling as the thin edge of a wedge to pry Britain and the United States apart and hamper the allied war effort."

The charge is heard here, the source said, that United States is trying to use the lease-lend program to bar Britain from exporting anything so the United States can steal all British foreign markets, thus throwing British labor out of jobs after the war. On the other hand in United States, it is said, charges are made that Britain was accepting lease-lend goods and then sending British goods to South America to steal United States trade.

"Actually," the source said, "our exports to South America have fallen off considerably, but the service departments won't let us give figures because they might give too much information to German sea raiders."

A memorandum which accompanied the letter on the subject made these points:

1. All materials Britain obtained under lease-lend "are required for prosecution of the war effort" and the British government promises to "continue to take action" to prevent diversion "to the furtherance of private interests."

2. Lease-lend material has not been used and will not be used by Britain for export.

3. Britain "has not and will not apply any materials similar to those supplied under lease-lend in such a way as to enable exporters to enter new markets or extend their export trade" at the expense of United States exporters.

4. From its promise not to re-export lease-lend material, the British government made an exception of special cases such as parts to complete installations already under construction.

5. Britain promised to control distribution of lease-lend goods in the United Kingdom so that there "will be no more than a fair return for services rendered in the work of distribution," and this will be mainly through government agencies.

6. No food obtained through lease-lend will be sold at uncontrolled prices.

7. Free distribution of such goods as milk products will be adopted in some cases.

United States Navy To Sink Enemy Vessels On Sight

Washington. — President Roosevelt announced that he had given orders to the navy to shoot first when Axis submarines, surface raiders or aircraft are encountered in those areas of the Atlantic ocean which the United States deems necessary to its defence.

"We have not sought a shooting war with Hitler," the president said, in a world-wide broadcast address as reported by Canadian Press, "but neither do we want peace so much that we are willing to pay for it by permitting him to attack our naval and merchant ships while they are on legitimate business."

In his speech dealing chiefly with Germany's recent submarine and aeroplane attacks on United States naval and merchant ships, Mr. Roosevelt announced: "Our patrolling vessels and planes will protect all merchant ships—not only American ships but ships of any flag—engaged in commerce in our defensive waters."

And so he declared:

"Let this warning be clear.

"From now on, if German or Italian vesels of war enter the waters, the protection of which is necessary for American defence, they do so at their own peril.

"The orders which I have given as commander-in-chief of the United States army and navy are to carry out that policy—at once."

The president, in solemn and earnest mood, spoke from the diplomatic reception room on the ground floor of the White House. Mrs. Roosevelt was with him, and a few aides.

He spoke slowly, clearly and quietly, raising his voice only occasionally to emphasize such phrases as, when striking at foes of his foreign policy, he said that despite "what any American obstructionist organization may prefer to believe," the German submarine struck first in its skirmish with the destroyer Greer.

The president did not define the defensive areas in which his sink-on-sight orders would apply but it was taken for granted the protected waters would extend as far as Iceland, where American troops are based, and take in a wide sweep pivoting from Newfoundland, site of another United States base, and include Greenland which is under the protection of the United States.

It was believed possible the area of the North Atlantic to be roped off by United States patrols, obviously working in close co-operation with Canadian and British naval and air frces, would extend three-quarters of the way across to Britain.

If Mr. Roosevelt was vague in defining precisely the areas to be patrolled, he left no doubts about his determination to enforce his orders and maintain freedom of the seas for American merchant and naval craft.

"No act of violence, or intimidation," he said, "will keep us from maintaining intact two bulwarks of defence: First, our line of supply of material to the enemies of Hitler, and second, the freedom of our shipping on the high seas.

"No matter what it takes, no matter what it costs, we will keep open the line of legitimate commerce in these defensive waters."

Ready To Fight

2,000 Russian Miners Evacuated From Spitsbergen

London.—Canadian forces evacuated 2,000 Russian miners from Spitsbergen before blowing up and burning the Nazi-prized mining properties in three Russian settlements there.

The Russians were removed in a giant liner, one of the vessels which carried the Canadian raiding party from Britain. The main evacuation was from the communal town of Barentsberg, jumping-off spot for expeditions to the north pole 700 miles away.

Most of the miners wanted to join the Russian army to fight the Germans. Some were particularly anxious to participate in the Battle for Leningrad.

Small detachments of Alberta and Saskatchewan regiments accompanied the Russians to their destination. The flotilla returned later to Spitsbergen.

To Be Interned

Teheran, Iran.—German residents of Iran named in the British and Russian blacklist as leading Nazi agents will be handed over to the Allies by this country for immediate internment, a mixed commission has decided.

Earthquake In Turkey

London.—An exchange telegraph despatch from Ankara reported that 500 persons were killed in a severe earthquake at Agri, 70 miles east of Ensurum, in eastern Turkey.

Queen Mary Reviews Troops

Took Salute As Canadian Men Marched Past In Formation

Somewhere in England. — Queen Mary paid her first visit to the Canadian Corps to review the central Ontario regiment of which she is colonel in chief.

Dressed all in white, the queen mother stood on an elevated review stand and took the salute as the soldiers of the rifle regiment, in battle dress, marched past in formation, led by their commanding officer, a lieutenant-colonel from Toronto.

As the royal standard fluttered in the breeze from a flag post beside the stand facing the huge parade ground, the queen stood throughout the half-hour review and appeared deeply moved as she bowed acknowledgment to the three cheers which brought it to an end.

Canadian General A. G. L. McNanghton inspected the latest arrivals of third contingent units. General McNaughon told newsmen he felt the new arrivals soon would be ready "to take their place beside the veteran First and Second divisions. One of the units inspected came from Saskatchewan.

Short On Tinsel

Ottawa.—The war is already casting a long shadow ahead on the coming Christmas. The demand for foils and metals will leave Canada short of tinsels and metallic papers from which most Christmas decorations are made. The Christmas tree will have to find other forms of decorations this year, it is expected.

Recent Reverses Greatly Lower Morale Of German Troops

London.—The Polish Telegraphic Agency said that travellers from Poland arriving in Turkey corroborated stories that morale of German troops was falling as a result of Nazi losses in Russia and word from their homes of Royal Air Force raids on Germany.

The agency said the travellers told of desertions from Nazi forces. Officers arriving in Polish towns from the Russian front were said to be obtaining civilian clothes and disappearing.

Nazi deserters were reported to have formed a band in the region of Siedlce in northeastern Poland to pillage villages.

Admiral Nicholas Horthy, regent of Hungary, and Hungarian Premier Laszlo de Bardossy visited Hitler at his field headquarters, it was announced. The visit may account for the sudden interruption of international communications with Budapest, probably pending the regent's safe return.

A significant lowering of morale among German soldiers, caused by disillusion about the length of the war, family losses in air raids and growing fear of Russia, is reported in a letter received by the Free French authorities in London.

The most striking changes noticed in the German army of occupation were:

"I told you at the end of April of the great movements of troops which I noticed," the letter said. "They were in reality the relief of troops garrisoned in occupied France, and their transfer to other theatres of operation.

"The relieved troops were astounded. They had been led to believe they would remain in occupation until the end of the war, and they had been enjoying comforts they had not known for a long time.

"In many places there were individual scenes of despair, which speaks volumes for the ease with which, in spite of appearances, the German soldier can be demoralized. This is all the more remarkable, as there was then no question of a war against Russia, which the Germans feared above all.

The letter said the French had not been slow to notice that when the German soldier was alone that he let himself go easily, revealing confidences and exposing grievances.

"Thus one hears that lassitude is beginning to fill the soul of the German people. They had been allowed to hope that the time would soon come when they would have butter instead of guns, yet the war goes on and they can see no end to it.

"Bombing raids made a terrible impression on the people of Germany, and this has its reaction on the troops. Soldiers often receive letters announcing the death of one of their family from bombing."

Naval Strategy In The Pacific Must Be Considered In Terms Of Long Distance

What an American writer once aptly described as the Restless Pacific is much more in the war picture to-day than it has been hitherto. The A B C D nations—America, Britain, China, the Dutch East Indies—control considerable naval forces in that area, even though, as we know from various Admiralty bulletins of recent months, some units of the British-China squadron are now working in the European theatre of war.

Holland and Russia, which are both belligerent nations, have strong squadrons and flotillas of the smaller types of warship in the Far East. The exact composition of the U.S. Pacific Fleet is today a military secret, but it is common knowledge that the Pacific has always been the main centre of American naval concentration, and there is no reason to suppose that diversion of a certain number of ships to reinforce the patrols in the Atlantic has seriously reduced the great fighting strength of the Pacific Fleet.

Naval strategy in the Pacific has to think in terms of great distances. From Hong Kong to Singapore, the two main British strongholds, is a distance of 1,450 miles, or roughly three days' steaming at fleet speed. From Honolulu to Hong Kong is 4,860 miles, or more than ten days' steaming. From Vladivostok, the main Russian base in the Far East, to Hong Kong is 1,700 miles, or 3½ days' steaming.

Those who are accustomed to think of naval warfare in terms of the short distances of the North Sea have to readjust all their ideas when considering the possibilities of operations in the Pacific. The modern warship is so dependent on fuel supply that these distances between possible bunkering points exercise a predominating influence on staff plans. They have led to the development of what is known in some navies as the Naval Train, that is to say, a large fleet of oilers, repair ships and supply ships. This train complicates the problems because it is not self-protective and needs escorts of considerable strength if it is to move anywhere within striking distance of hostile forces.

An American naval officer once, discussing this problem before a professional association, gave the estimate that a U.S. Battle Fleet after steaming from Panama to Manila would need to find in the Philippine port immediate supplies of not less than 280 000 tons of fuel, otherwise it would be immobilized, with a bare 10,000 tons left in the bunkers of all the ships.

To meet this need the American Navy as acquired up to a few months ago some two dozen oilers whose cargo capacity varied from 8,000 to 16,000 tons each. The Dutch East Indies Fleet relies upon chartered vessels for its train, and the British Admiralty has added during the war to the large numbers of oilers previously employed as Fleet Auxiliaries.

The Dutch East Indies Fleet, according to the last published information, included three medium-sized cruisers, seven destroyers, a coast defence ship, fifteen submarines, seven sloops and minelayers, a dozen miscellaneous patrol craft.

The strength and composition of the Soviet Navy in Far Eastern waters are unknown. It is generally believed that at least 100 Russian submarines of all types are out there, and the names of a few destroyers and torpedo boats have occasionally been publicly mentioned. But whatever the material there is one striking difference between the spirit of the Russian Navy to-day and that which dominated the Tsarist ships in the late Russo-Japanese war. Moscow's official bulletins during the last fortnight have contained evidence that both in fighting spirit and in efficiency the Soviet Navy is fully equipped.

It is impossible to say to-day what units of the British Navy are operating in the waters east of Singapore. The fact that the Far Eastern Command is held by a man of the rank and ability of Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton is an indication that, whatever the calls for ships in other waters, the China Command is still an important one tactically; and official mention has been made in recent months of important reinforcemets of the Services in the Far East.

One of the main preoccupations of the British Naval Command in the Far East must be the safety of the merchant shipping moving in the great triangle of waters bounded by Auckland, Hong Kong, and Colombo. Apart altogether from the question of normal commercial traffic, we depend on that area for large quantities of essential war materials which must reach this country to keep the war factories running.

It has been clear throughout the war that any extension of hostilities to the Far East must add gravely to the strategic problem with which the naval staff are constantly grappling. And though the interposition of the American Pacific Fleet in such hostilities would be an immense help, many aspect of the operations would still be solely a British responsibility.—London Sunday Times Naval correspondent.

Imitation Was Too Good

Italian's Pigeon Call So Real It Brought Disaster

Siro Bernasconi might get a place on a certain popular radio hour as an imitator if he lived in the United States. But, says the St. Thomas Times-Journal, Signor Bernasconi lives in Milan, and in the meantime he is probably in a hospital.

Meat dishes are somewhat scarce in Italy just now. Siro, being quite a bird imitator, thought him of the plan of sitting in a tree and imitating the call of a pigeon so that some of the species might come near him and he could shoot them down and have pigeon pie. It is not recorded that any pigeons went near, but at any rate, Siro's call was so realistic that another man who fancied pigeon pie, and who, like some of our Ontario deer hunters shoot first and investigate afterwards, shot into the tree and filled the pigeon imitator with buckshot.

The art of Siro Bernasconi is in line with that of some famous painters. Velasquez painted an admiral so true to life that when the king entered the studio he reproached the supposed officer for wasting his time there when he was supposed to be with his fleet; like that of the Greek artist Zeuxis who painted grapes so naturally that birds pecked at them, and like the Dutch painter Matsys, who depicted a bee so naturally that another artist inspecting the canvas attempted to brush the bee off.

In the instance Signor Bernasconi did get stung.

Conditions In Norway

German Officers Reported To Have Taken Own Lives

At the end of June, according to reports received from Norway, a mutiny broke out among German soldiers at the Kvarven fort near Bergen. Many soldiers were killed during the fighting, and on the 2nd of July several German officers were buried in Bergen.

Despite strict Nazi censorship, news has reached Washington that the German port-captains of Bod and Sandnessjen took their own lives some time ago. On June 17 a German army officer shot himself to death in the central part of Oslo, at the corner of Svoldersgate and Gabelsgate.—News from Norway.

Whenever we see a man who doesn't like dogs we notice the dogs feel the same way about him.

Fighting Swordfish

Heavy Catch By Fishermen In Nova Scotia Waters

Nearly 23,000 hundredweights of swordfish, those fine big food fish which carry their own weapon with them, were landed last year by Canadian fishermen from Nova Scotia waters, but where they came from is something else again. Where these sword-bearers are spawned is one of the questions which puzzle scientists.

The swordfish is a big, swift, powerful creature, sometimes running several hundred pounds in weight. It is distinguished by a short high dorsal fin and the flat sword which it thrusts out before it.

Actually, the sword is a prolongation of the jaw and the fish can use it with great power, even driving it through the bottom of a fishing boat.—Fisheries News Bulletin.

Britain's Mystery Knight

Reason For Honor May Be Secret Until War Is Over

Forty-year-old Sir George Binney is called Britain's mystery knight. He has been knighted by King George at Buckingham Palace for work likely to remain secret until after the war. The only official explanation is that Sir George rendered "special services in the supply of valuable war material."

An explorer, Sir George led an expedition into the Arctic in 1923. He was then at Oxford. He has headed a number of other exploration parties.

After leaving the university, he joined the United Steel Company. Since the war, he has been with the iron and steel control of the ministry of supply.

Information Supplied

A Canadian soldier in England who suffered concussion of the brain during a severe air raid woke up in a hospital cot to find a Cockney nurse bending over him.

"Where am I?" said the Canadian soldier. "Did they bring me in here to die?"

"No; yesterdie," replied the nurse.

Some of the factories making war materials in Britain are so large workers are taken from one department to another in buses.

A war expert can explain what is going to happen and then he can explain why it didn't.

2429

Introduce Game Fish

Black Bass Progressing In Prince Albert National Park

Efforts of the Department of Mines and Resources to introduce small-mouthed black bass in Prince Albert National Park, Saskatchewan, are making headway. Approximately 100,000 fry, obtained from bass shipped from Eastern Canada last spring and maintained in enclosures until spawning, were distributed in Lake Waskesiu, Hanging Heart Lake, and Shady Lake during the summer of 1941. Investigations reveal that fry distributed in Lake Waskesiu in 1936 have survived, and natural reproduction of black bass has been definitely ascertained to have taken place in Hanging Heart Lake.

Previous to 1936 black bass were unknown in Prince Albert National Park waters, pike and pickerel being the principal game fish there. Decision was made to introduce the popular small-mouthed black bass, and shipments of this species from Eastern Canada were made to the park in 1936, 1938, 1939 and 1941. Altogether 1,200 adult bass have been released in park waters, and it is conservatively estimated that more than 200,000 fry have been distributed since the beginning of the experiment. No bass fishing is permitted as yet, but accidental catches by sportsmen angling for pike and pickerel support the view that the bass are becoming established.

Tried To Be Courteous

Boy In Military Hospital Excited At Receiving Attention

Rumor tells of a happening in a Canadian military hospital (name deleted by the censor) which was visited by a high-ranking member of the government (name also deleted).

The dignitary in question made a very pleasing inspection of the hospital, stopping at bedsides here and there in the various wards and exchanging a few words with the patients. As the tour went on and his feet grew tired he reduced his remarks o a single sentence, uttered with a charming smile: "Well, my lad, I hope you'll soon be out of here."

This went well with the troops, who all answered "Thank you very much, Sir." All, that is to say, except one boy who was a little flustered at hobnobbing with the great of the land. When he heard the stock sentence he blushed and stammered: "The—the same to you, Sir."—Printed Word.

Accepted The Gravel

Result Of Nazi Bombs Did Not Bother Winston Churchill

This story was told to a London Sunday Express reporter investigating the cleaning up of Bristol, that much-bombed city in the west of England: "On the morning after the worst of the 'blitzes' a guest at the Grant hotel said to the manager: 'I would like a bath, please.' Imagine the dilemma of the manager. Bombs had cut off the bathroom supply of water. And the guest was Winston Churchill. But the manager was a man of resource, and soon, from the basement, where the water was still on, moved a procession of hotel employees carrying jugs, buckets and milk-cans of boiling water. Then came the dismal discovery that the bath was full of gravel flung up by the bombs. Mr. Churchill solved that problem by taking the bath, gravel and all."

Flaxseed Production

Important Matinee Used In The Linseed Industry

Flaxseed comprises the most important material used by the Linseed and Soybean Oil Industry of Canada which produced 5,621,246 gallons of linseed oil in 1940 at a value of $4,054,584. Linseed oil is the principal item of the industry's production and accounts for 94 per cent. of the total value of materials used. Of the 2,635,792 bushels of flaxseed used, 1,513,978 bushels were of Canadian origin. Linseed oilcake, linseed oilcake meal, linseed meal, soybean products (oil, meal flour), and soap are among the other products by the industry which had nine plants operating in Canada in 1940. Four of these plants were in Quebec province; two in Ontario; two in Manitoba, and one in Alberta.

Should Continue Schooling

Children Under 16 Are Not Needed In Canadian Industries

Children under 16 years of age are not needed in war industries, Labor Minister McLarty said in a statement emphasizing importance of young people continuing at school as long as possible and "as long as they can profit from such attendance."

"Our most pressing concern is, of course, to further war production but we must not lose sight of the problems that are bound to arise after the war and among these will be some measure of unemployment due to an inevitable dislocation of industry. Workers with the least education and the least training are sure to be among the first to be let out and the last to be taken on."

A discouraged travelling salesman wired his house as follows: "If Hitler wants more territory, he can have mine."

SMOKE OF WAR



German prisoners of war, captured by the Russians, are lighting cigarettes that have been given to them, according to the Moscow censor-approved caption.

A Double-Crosser

Russian People Find That No Peace Can Be Made With Hitler

Even before the "pact that made a Soviet-German war impossible" was two years old, the Germans had seized all the territory they gave to Russia under the treaty. Far from buying immunity, the Soviet Union is forced to suffer the worst horrors of the most frightful war ever waged upon mankind. The Russian people, although they are making the invader pay more dearly for every foot he advances than he has paid for any previous conquest, are giving their lives to demonstrate that you cannot make peace with Hitler.—New York Times.

Decorations Returned

Due To Vichy's Attitude French Awards Have Lost Value

The desks of Marshal Petain's secretaries are flooded with decorations returned by those former Allies and friends of France who condemn Vichy's attitude. Latest arrival is Legion of Honor ribbon sent back by Dr. Samuel H. Church, director of the Carnegie Institute of New York. Dr. Church is 83 years of age. He is the man who once offered $1,000,000 for anyone who would kidnap Hitler. In his letter to Petain he stated: "Under your recreant Government the Legion of Honor has lost its value."

Familiar Beggars

They beg to inquire and they beg to state,
They beg to advise and they beg to relate;
They beg to observe and they beg to mention,
They beg to call your kind attention;
They beg to remark and they beg to remind,
They beg to inform you will herewith find;
They beg to announce and they beg to intrude,
They beg to explain and they beg to include;
They beg to acknowledge and they beg to reply,
They beg to apologize, beg to deny;
They reluctantly beg for a moment of time,
They beg to submit you an offer sublime;
Till I wish I could put that annoying array
Of beggars on horseback and send them away!

Legislation respecting Old Age Pensions was first adopted by the Dominion government in 1927.

The Fleet's Airfield

Plane Carrier Illustrious Has Come Through Some Tight Places

War is partly chance and the extremes are illustrated by the loss of the Hood and the survival of the Illustrious. A shell or a salvo penetrates to the Hood's magazine and she is gone; the German-Italian Air Forces ten times bomb the Illustrious, at sea and in port, more than once with 50 aircraft at a time, and she goes her way safely to her base. She came through because of the fine work of all on board, but her survival also proves how sound were her design and armament. There was a period in which naval experts frowned on the "carrier," doubting whether it would ever stand up to torpedo and bomb. Then they decided to make it stand up by putting into it the same resisting qualities as a battleship. The Illustrious, with the spirit of the Navy in it has justified them well. The Naval Air Arm is the advanced guns of the fleet; the carrier is the fleet's airfield, which moves along with it.—Manchester Guardian.

On A Business Basis

British Government To Put New Pep Into Propaganda

The British government has finally made up its mind to put its propaganda to work in enemy countries on a businesslike basis in an attempt to match the efficiency of Nazi Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels.

During the first two years of the war this work was carried out by a number of different agencies, which overlapped and often conflicted with one another. Now it has been decided to organize the directorate of political warfare, which will have absolute control over everybody concerned and, in addition, will have the services of some real experts. The members of the directorate will include representatives of the foreign office, the ministry of economic warfare, the ministry of information, and the British council.

If the plans work out, such organizations as the British Broadcasting Corporation, the war office, the admiralty, the air ministry and other units will be forced to toe the line and co-operate.

Find Bodies Of Heroes

Bodies of two Manchester messenger boys who performed heroic deeds during the German Christmas blitz, William Higgins, 17, and Walter Tierney, 15, were dug from under tons of rubble 100 yards from their homes.

The first steamboat sailed on Lake Erie in August, 1818.

Please Him with Hand Knit Sweater



PATTERN 7077

Any man will be delighted and proud to own this sweater. You'll love making it for it's such simple knitting. Make it for that boy who's in service. Pattern 7077 contains instructions for making sweater with and without sleeves in a small, medium and large size; illustrations of it and of stitches; materials needed.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published.

Historic Invasion Of Russia By Napoleon And Hitler Presents Strange Parallel

Two historic invasions of Russia from Western Europe, one by Napoleon and one by Adolf Hitler, present a remarkable parallel.

1. Napoleon attacked Russia on June 24, 1812. Hitler attacked on June 22, 1941. Both expected to win a complete victory before autumn.

2. Napoleon and Hitler both had conquered most of Europe with the exception of Great Britain. Both were baffled by British sea power.

3. Both Hitler and Napoleon had had treaties of expediency with Russia, which they violated when the time was ripe.

4. Hitler, with a two-day start and the advantage of mechanized equipment, entered Smolensk in mid-July, Napoleon did not get that far until mid-August.

Russia was the beginning of the end of Napoleon. It led to Waterloo and the triumph of Britain. The Russian winter and the Russian tactics of retreat, counter-attack, guerrilla fighting and "scorched earth" policy combined to defeat Napoleon in 1812. The Russians are using the same tactics in 1941.

In 1812 Napoleon was riding high. He had conquered three-fourths of Europe and was out to destroy Britain.

Then, as now, British sea power barred the way to a direct assault on the islands.

There was no air warfare then.

Napoleon had to decide the issue on the continent, just as Hitler is trying to do now. The continental blockade of British trade was Napoleon's weapon. To make the blockade complete, he found it expedient to subdue Russia. He had no relish for the difficult Russian campaign, but he deemed it essential for the destruction of Britain.

There was an incongruous alliance between Napoleon and Czar Alexander, but both were arming against each other.

In the present war the same situation existed. Hitler bought Russia off with a non-aggression treaty. Russia gained time, nearly two years, as it turned out, to prepare against the German attack.

This time she was able to fling defensive outposts into the Baltic states and Poland to stem the crest of the wave before it reached Russia.

Napoleon called his invasion a crusade against Russian imperialism. He was the defender of the freedom of the European nations, including Poland, which he had conquered, against Russian aggression. Czar Alexander said he was the champion of the nations subjugated by France.

Hitler raises the banner of a crusade against Bolshevism, while Russia presents herself as the defender of freedom against Nazi aggression.

One departure from the parallel is that in 1812 the United States declared war on England—not to aid Napoleon but to defend the freedom of the seas. In this war, the United States is aiding England and Russia too.

Napoleon raised a "grand army" of perhaps 500,000 to 600,000 men, in part recruited from Prussia, Austria, Italy and other conquered nations.

The grand army crossed the Niemen River into Russia on June 24, 1812. This horse and foot army entered Smolensk in mid-August and reached Moscow Sept. 14, where cold and hunger awaited his "grand army." His communications were over-extended. He couldn't feed his men and the Russians had "scorched" their Russian earth. Napoleon deserted his army in mid-November. Only a few thousand even saw France again.

The Nazis have tacitly admitted that a winter campaign is in prospect. According to a BBC broadcast, the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, in comparing this campaign with Napoleon's, said Napoleon blundered in not stopping at Smolensk and waiting for spring. As far as developments indicate, Hitler is prepared to go ahead despite the onrush of winter.

Napoleon's losses were estimated at 250,000 dead of wounds, disease, hunger, and cold; 100,000 captured and 100,000 missing. Russian losses were placed at 200,000.

Russia claims that Hitler's losses to date are 2,500,000 including 1,000,000 killed.

Unusual But Official

German Army Report Which Went Astray Is Delighting Australia

From Canberra comes an unusual though official story of how a German army document praising Australian soldiers got into the hands of the Australian Imperial Force. Written by a high German officer as a report from the Western Desert to Berlin, it got side-tracked in the push and is now the delight of the Australian Press Bureau.

Here is what the German officer had to say:

"The Australian is unquestionably superior to the German soldier. In four vital branches of close-quarter fighting the Australian was superior. Fighting to the last, the Australians staked their lives in defence of positions held by them, and lured unsuspecting Germans into easy traps. In every department of close fighting, although the German was more active in attack, the Australian had the edge on the German."

The officers said that the Australian's gift of observation and ability to draw the correct conclusions, his use of individual weapons, particularly in sniping, his technique in the use of available cover and camouflage, and the rapidity with which he could take advantage of surprise were qualities which enabled him to outshine the German.

The report emphasized the excellence of Australian marksmanship and stated as evidence that the protruding sights of German gun directors had been shot off. On occasions, German N.C.O.'s had been shot through the head with the first shot when making observations in the front line.

This is the stuff that warms the heart. Our only regret is that we could not have been looking through the window when Herr Goebbels first read the report in Australian papers, granting for purposes of argument that that worthless parrot can read.—Ottawa Journal.

Disliked Being Hindered

But Liverpool Dockhands Did Not Know Who Visitor Was

Peter Fraser, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, is one of the friendliest of the distinguished visitors who have recently visited Britain. A BBC broadcast described an amusing incident that took place when he visited the Liverpool docks. At one dock New Zealand lamb was being unshipped into weighted railway wagons. A photographer insisted on posing Mr. Fraser for a picture, holding a frozen carcase of lamb in his arms and surrounded by dockers.

The dockhands, having no idea who their visitor was, complained strongly about the stoppage in unloading. The complaints of course stopped like magic as soon as they were told his identity.

Far from being offended, Mr. Fraser was delighted. "Good they should grumble," he told the reporters afterwards. "I have heard allegations about inefficiency. There may be some, but I have not seen it; these men desire only to get on with the job."

Air Cadet League

Greatest Strides In Enrolment Made In Western Canada

Officials at national headquarters at Ottawa for the new Air Cadet League of Canada said that the greatest strides in enrolment were being made in western Canada, where school authorities in Winnipeg, Regina, Vancouver and Edmonton especially were taking an active part in organization of units.

Eastern cities had been slower to organize, they said. Four units had been started in Montreal, two with enrolment of about 500 each, but no organization had been done in Toronto or Ottawa.

Hope was expressed that, with collegiate schools re-opening, some action might soon be taken by school authorities.

From His Viewpoint

Albert was taking part in a local concert. He was only seven years old, and recited so well that he was encored.

"Well, Albert, and how did you get on?" asked the proud father, when he returned home.

"Why, I thought I had done all right," replied the youngster, "but they made me do it again."

Retrieved Stolen Jewelry

Noel C. Scaffa, 53, former New York private detective widely known as a retriever of stolen jewelry, died in Philadelphia following a stroke. Scaffa is said to have recovered more than $3,000,000 in stolen gems during a 20-year career.

First schools were opened at Tadoussac and on the site of the city of Three Rivers in Quebec in 1616.

Only about one two-billionth of the energy sent out from the sun is intercepted by the earth.

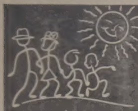
Outwitted Authorities

Crew Assembled At Vichy Joined Free French At Beirut

Authorities loyal to the Vichy government were careful, in rounding up a crew for the liner Providence at Toulon to choose only those vowing their allegiance to Marshal Henri Philippe Petain. The 120 sailors worked side by side throughout the voyage to Bierut, Lebanon, each assuming the others were Vichy men. When the Providence anchored in Birut harbor all 120 dived overboard. They had been sailing under false colors to join the Free French forces of General Charles De Gaulle.

Agriculture in British Columbia is reported to have started in the Fraser Lake district about 1810.

The Bible now can be purchased for as small a sum as ten cents.



The whole family enjoys it!

• Healthful, refreshing Spearmint Gum is a treat for young and old. And the chewing helps keep your teeth clean, bright and attractive. The delicious flavor sweetens your breath, *freshens you up*. Join the millions of happy families who enjoy Spearmint *after every meal*.

CV12



About Spitzbergen

Some Facts About This Arctic Archipelago, Now In The News

Spitzbergen, where Canadian troops landed, is an Arctic archipelago 500 miles due north of the northern tip of Norway and 800 miles east of Greenland.

While it is almost as far north as the northernmost of Canada's Arctic islands, Grant's Land, its climate is moderated by a branch of the North Atlantic drift and even in January and February the average temperature is between zero and eight degrees below. The temperature in July averages between 30 and 40 degrees above.

Spitzbergen, which is located between Greenland and Novaya Zemlya, off the Russian mainland and not far from Franz Josef Land, has a total area of 25,000 square miles. It comprises West Spitzbergen, 15,200 square miles; Northeast Land, about 6,000 square miles; Edge Island, 2,500 square miles; Barents Island, 580 square miles; and Prince Charles Foreland, the Wiche Islands, Hope Island and many smaller islands.

Spitzbergen, in which many Arctic expeditions have made their base, and which the Norwegians call Svalbard, was taken over by Norway through an international treaty in 1925 after its polical control had been in dispute between Russia, Sweden and Norway since 1870.

It is a mountainous glacier-filled land where the only trees are the polar willow, which does not exceed two inches in height, and the rare dwarf birch, and the only bushes are the crowberry and cloudberry.

Coal mining, carried on since the start of the century and stimulated during the first Great War by the scarcity of coal in Scandinavia, is the principal occupation of the natives.

Arctic expeditions have made it their base since late in the 18th century. King's Bay was used by Roald Amundsen in his unsuccessful flight to the North Pole in 1925, and by him and Admiral Richard E. Byrd in their successful flights in 1926.

The sea around the islands is shallow and ice accumulates quickly during the cold weather. However, the warm drift opens passages for vessels along the western coast which enable vessels to reach shore during most months of the year. The fjords are frozen from October or November to April or May.

Even in the coldest months of the winter a thaw may set in for a few days but, on the other hand, snow often falls in July and August. Winds are generally light.

The population in the winter of 1937-38 was 2,653.

Social Justice

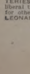
"We cannot foresee either the time or circumstances of our victory; we cannot tell the trials and difficulties that we have yet to endure, but we know that when victory comes, as come it will, we shall have to take a leading part in helping establish a world of peace and freedom and social justice."—Clement A. Attlee, British Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader in the House of Commons.

Less cheese is consumed in the United States than in any of the nations whose cheese-eating capacities have been tabulated.

Canadian decimal currency was first introduced July 1, 1858, nine years before Confederation.

Balloon tires are fashioned after the padded treads of camels and elephants.

Canada's area is more than 27 per cent. of the total area of the British Empire.



DEAFNESS IS MISERY

Leonard Invisible Ear Drums helpful in many cases; also to relieve Head Noises. NO WIRES or BATTERIES. Low in cost, and now offered on liberal trial basis. Learn what they have done for others. Write—
LEONARD, Suite 20, 5 Boon Ave., Toronto

Pictorial Stamps

War Savings Stamps Will Have Eight Different Designs

In the national drive to increase sale of war savings stamps and certificates, investors will get pictorial value as well as practical returns for their money. The stamps will be sold in a range of eight different pictorial designs representing all the services and the weapons they use, as follows:

A sailor standing guard on a jetty with a warship, and an airplane far in the background, and the naval ensign flying nearby.

An aircraft on the ground with two airmen, in flying togs, walking into the foreground.

A destroyer plowing through the sea with a flying boat overhead.

A heavy tank in action with turret gun firing, enemy shells bursting overhead and an aircraft in the background.

A two-motored bomber plane flying into the foreground just after the take-off.

A close-up of three nursing sisters in uniform with a background of wounded being placed in ambulances.

An infantryman standing guard over two armed and armored motor vehicles.

A heavy anti-aircraft gun and its crew in action on a coastal promontory with an aircraft flying in the background.

Doing Hazardous Work

British Rescue Boats Daily Patrol The English Channel

The narrow strip of water between Britain and France is still the English Channel, judging from the way in which fast, little, rescue boats patrol the waters. These speedboats, which are manned by the "Wavy Navy," skim the water to within three or four miles of the German side, and the crew treat this daily adventure of crossing to the enemy-occupied coast as lightly as holiday-makers enjoy an afternoon outing in a pleasure boat.

Rescuing pilots who have been forced to bail out are among the duties of this branch of the Navy, and visiting the R.A.F. rescue floats which are moored in various parts of the Channel. These are known in the service as "Noah's Ark" and are equipped with bunks, warm, dry clothing, a cooking stove, food and water, and a radio set on which to call for help. A notice of welcome is posted over each Noah's Ark which simply states: "Air Sea Rescue Float No. —— welcomes you and hopes you will be comfortable and that your stay will be short. Although your host is absent, you will find everything you need and we will send a boat for you as soon as possible."

Position Of Japan

Faces The Prospect Of Paying Dearly For Her Own Outrages

Yes, Japan is encircled. She faces the prospect of being slowly disarmed by attrition.

It is a terrible situation for a nation that has had everything its own way for ten years—except for the Chinese—breaking treaties at will expanding through armed aggression, allying herself with the enemies of civilization, black-mailing supplies from the nations whom her monopolists were driving out of one market after another, and looking forward to the establishment of a great self-sufficient empire from which she could sell the rest of the world its products at her own price.

Japan is encircled by the consequences of her own outrages against international decency, and she is getting desperate. There is just one thing to do about this and that is to draw the circle a little tighter every time she perpetrates a desperate act. —New York Herald Tribune.

Germany Wants Horses

Will Requisition Them If France Does Not Supply Enough

The German army advertised in Paris newspapers for horses (perhaps for use in Russia) and the legal limit on price was suspended, to induce traders to sell. The German army bid must be met by Oct. 21, it was announced, or horses may be requisitioned outright. Saddle horses, as well as light or heavy draft animals were sought. As much as 50,000 francs ($1,000) was offered, as compared with the legal limit price of 36,000 francs ($720). France's supply of horses is already low.

What The Book Said

The phrase books from which the middle class Japanese gain their knowledge of English are often responsible for amusing mistakes. For instance, a Japanese guide who had learned his English from a guide book greeted a visiting tourist courteously one day with: "Good morning, Sir or Madam, whichever the case may be!"

China Has Friends

The Chinese government has been successful in raising a number of loans from friendly nations, especially—America, England and Russia. The United States has extended four loans to China, amounting to $170,000,000. England has loaned to China over £20,000,000. Russia has concluded four commercial agreements with China.

A Popular Fruit

Nature Has Achieved A Masterpiece In The Apple

In the apple, Nature has achieved a masterpiece. Beauty of form and color, and delicate aroma, crisp texture, and delicate flavor combine to produce perfection. Complex chemical processes are involved in the production of this King of All Fruits. Subtle combinations of sugar, acid, tannin, pectin, and many other chemical products give apples their wide appeal, make them good to eat fresh and in a hundred culinary dishes. Knowledge of the structure and composition will enable us to enjoy it to the full, says R. C. Palmer, Superintendent, Dominion Experimental station, Summerland, B.C.

Each apple is enclosed in Nature's own incomparable wrapping. The skin of an apple not only contributes beauty, but also serves to protect the fruit from the attacks of rot-producing fungi. If this natural protection is broken through careless handling, decay soon sets in, but provided the skin remains intact apples are remarkably resistant to rots. The skin also contains a waxy substance which checks loss of moisture from the fruit. Nevertheless it is advisable to keep apples in a damp atmosphere to prevent them from shrivelling.

The flesh of an apple consists of millions of tiny cells cemented together by thickened cell walls. During the time that an apple is growing on the tree these cells are being filled with such products as sugar, starch, acid and tannin. As the fruit nears maturity some of the starch is changed to sugar. Changes also take place in the acid and tannin making them less pronounced. But even when an apple reaches ideal picking condition there are still large amounts of starch and acid contained in its cells. This is especially true of late maturing varieties such as Winesap and Newtown which require several months after picking to reach ideal eating ripeness.

Even with earlier maturing varieties, such as McIntosh and Delicious, newly picked fruit contains too much starch and acid to suit most palates. After being harvested, apples are still alive and chemical processes continue to take place within them. More of the starch is changed to sugar, the amount of acid is reduced and the flesh becomes softer in texture due to changes in the pectin materials contained in the cell walls. During this ripening period certain volatile products called esters are given off by the fruit. It is these esters which give each variety its characteristic aroma. Apples also generate small quantities of that mysterious gas ethylene which simulates ripening in other fruits exposed to it.

Most people like to eat apples when the flesh is still firm and crisp. At this stage biting into the fruit ruptures a large number of cells releasing the juice wrich gives the distinctive flavor of the variety. If a comparatively soft apple with plenty of flavor is desired, McIntosh will answer the purpose. If apples containing very little acid are preferred Delicious may be tried. On the other hand, if one's taste runs to tart fruits, Jonathan and Newtown will meet the requirements. To attain maximum enjoyment in eating fresh apples, keep them in a cool moist place until they are served.

Of Unusual Interest

Royal Exhibit At Canadian National Exhibition Attracted Large Crowds

Beyond doubt the biggest static attraction in the Women's Building at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto was the Royal exhibit of baby clothes, with which were included the helmet and the scarf made by Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose. At any time of the day animated groups could be seen standing before the glassed-in alcove exclaiming over the cradle shawl of cream flannel beautifully embroidered by Queen Victoria—for the Duke of Windsor; the little white dress worn by His Majesty the King, and the little white panties with a tiny crown embroidered at the side. The first "party dress" of the Princess Royal, made of white satin with a panel of handsome lace down the front, was also shown.

Civilian Of Belgium

Suffered More Casualties In Short Battle Than Army

Belgium's civilian population suffered greater casualties in the 18-day battle on her territory in May, 1940, than her armies, according to official figures issued in Brussels. There were 10,000 civilians killed, it is declared, while the number of military dead is given as 7,500. Soldiers wounded are numbered at 18,583, and prisoners were approximately 200,000, of which 130,000 have since been freed.

Perform Clever Feats

The feats performed by navigators and wireless operators of British bombers in guiding such craft to and from targets on the continent, even when instruments have failed, show how well trained they are. If they weren't many more lives and aircraft would be lost.

In Colorado, the timberline is at 10,000 feet, in Alberta it is at 7,000 feet.

BEGINNING TO TEAR



—Christian Science Monitor.

Man Puzzles Scientists

Native Of Havana Has Not Slept For Two Years

Havana physicians are baffled by the unique medical case of Manuel Fernandez Rivero, 34 years old, who has not slept for two years and 16 days—a total of 17,880 hours. Fernandez Rivero, white and a native of Pinar del Rio City, was rushed from his home there to the Calixto Garcia Hospital in an ambulance. He told physicians that prior to his present condition he had spent nearly a year with an almost constant desire to sleep. He slept 12 to 14 hours daily and then would awake for two or three hours and, sometimes gradually and sometimes suddenly, would then drop asleep for another eight or 10 hours. One day—to his surprise and that of the attending physicians—this condition suddenly vanished.

Everything went normal for the next two months. Then one night two years and 16 days ago, he noticed he could not go to sleep at all, in spite of the ten-hour daily work he does at his farm every day.

He has been treated by a dozen or more physicians and has taken the most powerful narcotics and sleeping drugs, which proved futile. He has not slept a single hour since.

They Got Their Men

Police In English Town Were Successful In Hard Task

Police of Barnsley, England, were recently ordered to search for seven men with very long beards, preferably of fiery-red hair. A suspect was to be put up for identification, and it was essential to have other men closely resembling him in appearance. Despite that long beards are unusual to-day detectives combed the neighborhood and found seven suitable volunteers in three hours, several with beards of the same color as the suspect.

Take It Calmly

Three air-raid stories—all true:

"The siren has just sounded," a maid somewhere in Kent told her employer, "and I have laid your tea on the lawn."

"Short air raid last night," said the man on the bus. "Yes—hardly worth putting my teeth in for," replied his companion.

The A.R.P. warden told a man to take cover. "I've got to pay for the war," he protested. "Can't I look at it?"

Many a bride opening the fruit she canned this summer is going to get an awful jar.

The Guest Of Honor

Had Grand Time With Maids Thanks To Haughty Hostess

W. J. Clark tells this story in the Windsor Star: A good story comes from another city about a snooty family entertaining some visiting airmen. There was one air officer from England, who is considered some pumpkins as a society catch. If he attends a dinner, the dinner is made.

Well, the snooty family invited the distinguished English officer through a friend of theirs in the Air Force. The two officers were to come together, but something happened and they decided they would go separately. The distinguished guest rang the bell, but he was not recognized. Neither did the people spot his badges of rank. So, they told the interloper that the maids always entertained out-of-town airmen and, if he chose, he could go around to the kitchen door.

The other man turned up and said his friend was coming by himself and doubtless would be along in no time. But, he never came and the dinner was not much of a success. The people were disappointed.

Later on, there came the sound of laughter from the kitchen. The airman thought he recognized his friend's hearty laugh. Investigation proved him correct.

The distinguished officer from England had actually gone around to the kitchen and he had a grand time with the maids, while a disappointed hostess vowed she would never forgive him.

Has Done Good Work

Newfoundland's Finances Now On Sound Basis Thanks To Governor

It is largely owing to Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Walwyn, whose term as Governor of Newfoundland has been again extended, that our oldest Dominion's finances have at last been put on a sound basis. He has been there since 1936, and has worked unceasingly to restore the island's lost industries. The chief of them is fishing. Falling world prices, and curiously, the Spanish Civil War—for Spain was once one of Newfoundland's best markets—plunged the country into ruin. A few years ago a quarter of the population were on relief.

Up-to-date football fields of the future will have electric eyes to record field goals, it is predicted.

Russia is the world's second largest producer of oil.

BRAN BROWNIES ARE LATEST COOKIE NEWS



There are fashions in cookies just as there are fashions in hats. The latest is Bran Brownies—a delectable combination of chocolate, nuts and crisp crunchy bran. While it belongs in the cookie class it's a first cousin to fudge. The makings are as follows:

Bran Brownies

3 squares unsweetened chocolate (3 oz.)	1 cup sugar
⅓ cup butter	⅔ cup flour
2 eggs	½ cup bran
	⅓ cup chopped nut meats

1 teaspoon vanilla extract

Melt chocolate and butter over hot water. Beat eggs well, add sugar and continue beating until light and fluffy. Add chocolate mixture. Stir in flour, bran, nut meats and flavoring. Pour into greased baking pan, making layer about one-third inch thick. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 25 to 30 minutes.

Yield: Sixteen 2-inch squares (8 x 8-inch pan).

Variation: ½ cup cocoa may be substituted for chocolate. Omit chocolate and sift cocoa with flour. Melt shortening and add to egg and sugar mixture.

War Fund Goes Over

The Toronto Telegram's British War Victims' Fund Reaches And Passes The Million-Dollar Mark

Twelvemonth ago, The Evening Telegram British War Victims' Fund had not come into being. To-day it is the largest fund in Canadian newspaper history, with the first million-dollar mark gloriously passed. It is a fund as near to the hearts of the Ontario public as it is to the heart of the man whose decision opened it to them—C. O. Knowles, the editor of The Evening Telegram.

On September 11, 1940, The Telegram published a letter from Alderman John Innes, of Toronto's Ward Nine, a Scot stirred with sympathy for the civilians of Great Britain upon whom Nazi bombs were showering. Alderman Innes enclosed his own cheque for $10, and ten one-dollar contributions handed to him by as many citizens.

"Many persons," John Innes wrote, "have approached me with reference to providing immediate relief to the people of the Motherland who have lost all their worldly possessions. I am sure that many thousands of Canadians would welcome the opportunity of contributing . . . towards the immediate relief of these suffering British folk."

Mr. Knowles felt the same, and the British War Victims' Fund was born.

The second day contributions amounted to $201. "May you get more," said a Toronto woman, with her $5. The fund got more—$539 the third day; $3,681 by the end of the first week. Eleven days after its start, the first £2,000 was cabled to Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain. The No. 1 bulldog of the British breed cabled back "My warm appreciation of your readers' response," and directed the money to emergency British air raid relief.

In came more money, and on it went, without delay and without deduction of a single penny for administration expenses, to Britain's Prime Minister.

From then on, as £2,000 cable followed £2,000 cable every few days, waiting only for the formal sanction of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, the money has gone, at Mr. Churchill's request, straight to the central fund formed to co-ordinate Great Britain's air raid relief—the Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund. As the audited statements published monthly in The Telegram show, not a single administrative charge has been made. The Telegram has borne, will continue to bear, all expenses, including the cabling of the money. The Imperial Bank of Canada absorbs the bank charges on cheques.

And the people of the province, and beyond it, have continued to seize the opportunity of seeing 100 cents of every given dollar go directly—and promptly—to aid Britons who have lost all but their lives and their gallant courage in this new and horrible total war.

Every donation has been voluntary. The Telegram decided at the outset not to make a plea for contributions, and none has been needed. The money flows in on the swift tide of patriotism ad sympathy.

Young Ontario has made the fund its own. In the last four months, since inauguration of an "Honour Roll" headed "These Children Helped Britain With Contributions to The Evening Telegram British War Victims' Fund" pictures of more than 10,000 boys and girls have appeared. They have denied themselves pleasures and worked in multitudious ways to help make life a little less horrible for other boys and girls across the ocean.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

MODESTY

The modest man has everything to gain, and the arrogant man everything to lose, for modesty has always to deal with generosity, and arrogance with envy.—Rivarol.

Modesty is a shining light; it prepares the mind to receive knowledge, and the heart for truth.—Guizot.

Modesty seldom resides in a breast that is not enriched with nobler virtues.—Goldsmith.

Human pride is human weakness. Self-knowledge, humility, and love are divine strength.—Mary Baker Eddy.

The greatest ornament of an illustrious life is modesty and humility, which go a great way in the character even of the most exalted princes.—Napoleon.

Modest expression is a beautful setting to the diamond of talent and genius.—Chapin.

What He Dreads Most

Sea Captain's Real Trouble Is Correspondence About Taxes

His ship was attacked once by a submarine, twice by E-boats, twice by bombers, shelled, and finally bombed at its destination—all on one voyage.

But that was nothing, wrote a harassed sea captain in the Merchant Navy Journal. The real trouble was "this perishing correspondence with the income tax people and these infernal health insurance forms."

The looking glass always tells the truth, but a woman interprets its reflection to suit herself.

2429

HOME SERVICE

YOUR DREAMS MAY BE AS "REAL" AS THEY SEEM



Your Real Emotions In Dreams

"That dream seemed so real I can still hear the air-raid sirens. . ."

Up and down the dream streets she had rushed frantically seeking a bomb shelter! Finding refuge in a store where her mother had a charge account, she felt safe.

The dream seemed real because it WAS real, for dreams symbolize our real feelings about life.

This girl's fear of the day-to-day problems she could not solve set up a conflict in her "subconscious," a battle symbolized in the dream by bombs. Deep down, she wished to go back to her carefree childhood.

Your dreams, too, throw a wholesome light on your subconscious. Understanding their meaning, you can thresh out worries that previously festered under the surface.

A dream of losing your engagement ring may mean you suppress a fear that your beau is unfaithful. Or do you dream of wild beasts or of being alone in an empty world?

Psychology can explain all these dreams. Our 32-page booklet has meanings of many dreams and dream symbols. Discusses dreams that "come true," sex dreams.

Send 15c in coins for your copy of "The Meaning of Dreams" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

The following booklets are also available at 15c each:

197—"Advertising Design Self-Taught"
172—"Effective Phrases For All Occasions."
199—"Teach Yourself to Sing"
130—"World's Best-Loved Poems."
108—"Making Plants and Flowers Grow Indoors"
155—"Glass Gardens and Novelty Indoor Gardens."

Carrier Pigeons

Find That Falcons Kill Birds Carrying Messages

The air ministry has declared war to the death on the peregrine falcon—the slayer of carrier-pigeons.

The predatory activities of these "fifth columnists" of the British air might well have led to secrets of vital national importance being found by the enemy in the nesting places of these birds in the cliffs of Solway.

Every day now in the Solway district of Dunfries and Cumberland, raiding parties go out to destroy the birds.

Since the war began, carrier-pigeons have been doing important work for the R.A.F. Lately, men in authority were worried by the non-arrival of some of these birds, and the loss of messages which might have played an important part in the air conflict.

Investigation showed that the birds were not shot down by Nazis but were killed by falcons which are numerous along certain shores of Britain.

Since the discovery, scores of falcons have been killed.

Carried To Extreme

Story About Red Tape Method During Last World War

Most government offices are bound up in red tape methods though the outsider little realizes it. During the great war it was very much in evidence, despite the danger to life and limb.

For example, a British officer in charge of an exposed and important position on the ——— front ran short of ammunition during an unexpected and hotly-pressed attack. Tearing a leaf from his pocket-book, he hastily wrote on it the following message:

"In great danger. For heaven's sake send us more ammunition!"

The note was dispatched by an orderly at full speed. After considerable delay the messenger returned and handed his officer an official document. On opening it he read the following extraordinary effusion:

"All communications to this department must be written on foolscap paper with a two-inch margin."

An Unusual Well

Just outside Nanking, China, is a wayside temple where persons may get "milk" from a well. Said to be more than 500 years old, the well produces a sweet liquid the color of milk.

Christian missionary work among Eskimos in the eastern Arctic began over a century ago, the Moravian Brethren having visited Ungave Bay in 1811.

Columbus set sail on Friday; left the Canary Islands on Friday; first sighted land on Friday, and began his return journey on Friday.

The eastern coast of North America was discovered by John Cabot in June 24, 1497.



Leave us your next Order for

Printing

You do not have to send elsewhere, when you can get it just as neatly and cheaply at home.

Our Print Shop is ready always to meet your requirements in

Everything in the Job Printing Line

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SERVE by Saving and Buying

War Savings Certificates

(Consult our Agent on your Grain Marketing Problems)

PIONEER GRAIN COMPANY
LIMITED

Opportune

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Our Flour is always reliable. It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town.

Patronize your own Flour Mill
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

TRY OUR NEW
Self-Rising Flour
For Pancakes and Muffins

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CHIROPRACTOR
Graduate of P.S.C. and Bremer C.C.
Neurocalometer and X-Ray
Office Hours: 10-12, 2-6 Mon., Thurs., Saturday. Evenings, 7 to 8:30.
Phone, 528. DRUMHELLER. Alta

Tenders for Coal

Tenders are invited for delivery in Delia of 20 tons of Willow Creek Coal. Apply. "The Delia Times" Office.

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

TUESDAY, September 16, 1941.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	.51⅛
No. 2 Northern	.49
No. 3 Northern	.45
No. 4	.43⅛
No. 5	.41
No. 6	.40
Feed	.34
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 c.w.	.43⅜
2 c.w.	.42⅜
3 c.w.	.42
Oats—	
2 c.w.	.35⅛
Ex. 3 c.w.	.34⅛
3 c.w.	.33⅛
Ex. 1 feed	.33
1 feed	.29⅛
2 feed	.28⅛
3 feed	.26⅛
Barley—	
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.38⅛
No. 3 c.w 6 row	.36⅛
1 feed	.35
2 feed	.35
3 feed	.34
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.43
3 c.w.	.40
4 c.w.	.39
Flax—	
1 c.w.	1.35
2 c.w.	1.31
3 c.w.	1.16
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	.72¾
Vancouver	

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

Tough, 3c under straight grades.

No. 1, Hard	52
No. 1 Northern	52
No. 2 Northern	49
No. 3 Northern	46
No. 4 Northern	41
No. 5 Wheat	38
No. 6 Wheat	34
Feed Wheat	30
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	45
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	43
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	41

Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the Estate of GEORGE HERBERT ING, late of near Craigmyle, in the Province of Alberta, Farmer, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the above named GEORGE HERBERT ING, who died on the 10th of June, 1941, are required to file with the undersigned by the 25th day of October, 1941, a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administrators with Will Annexed, will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims so filed or which have been brought to their knowledge.

Dated at Delia, Alberta, this 2nd September, 1941.

WILLIAM A. LOW,
Delia, Alberta,
Solicitor for the Administrators with Will Annexed.
35 3p

Attention
FARMERS! BUYERS!
WANTED
10,000 HORSES
For Fox Food
For information write
Dr. Ballard's Animal Food Products, Ltd.
CALGARY, - ALTA.

TO RENT

Furnished Room, suitable for two sharing; light house-keeping privileges or board optional. Apply.

MRS. GEO. B. MORRISON
or Phone 710, Delia.

The Delia Times
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon,.. Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1941

PRICE CONTROL

The announcement last week by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board that steps are to be taken to control prices in food, clothing and footwear, is evidence of a realization on the part of the federal government that, in spite of all efforts, profiteering is going on in the Dominion today. By implication, Finance Minister Ilsley in his speech at Winnipeg on Friday last, admitted as much.

More than 200,000 dealers will be affected by the new regulations, although it was stated that some time must elapse before the necessary machinery for action can be set up. Housewives of the country, on whom the bulk of family purchases fall, will certainly hope there will be as little delay as possible in effecting this overdue control. Most people will agree that it is quite unnecessary to await figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to be aware that the cost of living has advanced 12 9 per cent since the outbreak of the war. Rather, if comment were invited, they would be more likely to disagree with the moderate calculation made by the Bureau in comparison with the everyday experience in shopping. Not that the retail merchants are to blame in this respect. The gouging, as indicated by Mr Ilsley, is far nearer the source of supply, and plainly, it is here that the shackles of restraint need to be rigidly applied.

Even so, we shall not attain perfection, nor is such to be expected. There are people in every country, in every community, who simply will not shoulder their share of sacrifice; who explore every means to evade any portion of the national burden by shifting it along on to the backs of their fellows, and in so doing often contrive to secure extra profit to themselves. As an instance, it is not unknown that the imposition of a tax on certain commodities has been made the occasion for the acquisition of further profits.

It is at this class of profiteer the regulations are aimed, and their wise application will be appreciated by those thousands of citizens for whom no provision in the way of "cost of living bonus" has been or ever will be made, although they are not forgotten when campaigns for raising various national funds are under way.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER

The speech by President Roosevelt last week in which he stated that orders had been given to the United States navy to shoot on sight the "snakes" infesting the waters declared by his government to be vital to the defence of that country, is but one outcome of the conference so recently held between the president and Mr. Churchill.

There can be no denying that some disappointment was felt in the Allied countries with the official news that was allowed to be published regarding the subjects of the conversations between the leaders. This was heightened after receipt of the announcement by Mr. Clement Atlee. Preceded by exhortations over the air to listen at a given time to what seemed to be regarded as portentous news, the upshot was anti climax—a reminder of the fable of the mountain in labor producing a mouse. Something more forthright and related to the present had been hopefully expected; instead, there was no disclosure either of contemporary high politics or of strategy, which, after all, was only to be expected. That these matters were discussed is taken for granted, as is also the fact that there was no intention of revealing them to the ears of the enemy.

But the decision of the president is a logical sequence of the conference. Months ago Mr. Churchill notified the Washington government that Nazi submarines were operating in United States waters, and it may be inferred that discussion centered on this question of sea borne traffic and a plan matured that in the event of certain contingencies arising therefrom, appropriate action would be proclaimed.

The drama unfolds slowly, but inexorably. Step by step the United States government, backed by a majority of its citizens, is being forced by circumstance along the road which leads to an armed clash with the outlaws of civilization. Of the outcome, there can be no doubt; least of all among the gangsters who today hold millions of Europeans in thraldom.

Local and District

W. M. Miller, of Ponoka, was a visitor in the Delia district last week.

* * *

Peel Hudgeon, R C.A.F., is home on leave.

* * *

The shooting season for ducks and geese opened on Monday this week.

* * *

Arthur Gabriel, former principal of the Delia school, was a visitor in town last week end.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur Wilcox was called to Edmonton last week, owing to the death of her mother, Mrs. W. H. Miller.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Bertha Nelson to John Dmytruk took place at the farm home of the bride's parents at Craigmyle on Sunday last.

Fred Morrison. R.C A.F., late of the staff of the Farmers' Store, is at home on leave.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dunlop returned home recently after an extended vacation at the coast.

* * *

Readers who have not paid their subscription to The Delia Times are reminded to do so at the earliest opportunity.

* * *

It is reported that four young men presented themselves for enlistment during the recent visit of the R.C.-A.F. recruiting officer, two of whom came from Craigmyle.

* * *

A heavy rain, lasting just over two hours, again soaked the Delia district on Friday morning of last week, after which skies cleared completely to a fine, sunny afternoon. Threatening skies were in evidence on Monday morning of this week, but cleared in the afternoon. Cool nights, following sunny days, denote the arrival of typical Alberta fall weather.

Aboriginal Races In Canada

According to 1939 figures, the aboriginal population of Canada amounts in all to little more than 1 per cent of the total population.

Indians

Indians are minors under the law and their affairs are now administered by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources under the authority of the Indian Act. Reserves have been set aside for the various bands of Indians in the Dominion since the earliest times, and the Indians located thereon are under the supervision of the local agents of the Branch. The activities of the Branch, as guardians of the Indians, include the control of Indian education, the care of health, etc., the development of agriculture and other pursuits among them, the administration of their funds and legal transactions, and the general supervision of their welfare.

The Indian Act provides for the enfranchisement of Indians. When an Indian is enfranchised he ceases to be an Indian under the law. In the older provinces, where the Indians have been longer in contact with civilization, many are becoming enfranchised. Great discretion, however, is exercised by the government in dealing with this problem. Indians who become enfranchised lose the special protection attached to their wardship, so that premature enfranchisement must be avoided.

According to the 1931 Dominion Census, the total number of Indians was 122,911 (62,943 males and 59,968 females). The Department of Indian Affairs made a later count of Indians in 1939, and the figure given at that date was 118,378, of whom there are 12,163 in Alberta. The largest number are in the province of Ontario, where there are 30,145 Indians.

Eskimos

The Eskimos of Canada are found principally on the northern fringe of the mainland and on islands in the Arctic Archipelago and in Hudson Bay, although in the Baker Lake Chesterfield Inlet area, on the west side of Hudson Bay, there are bands of Eskimos who are essentially an inland people, and subsist chiefly on caribou.

The administrative care of Eskimos outside of the organized provinces, devolves upon the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, which by regulative measures conserves the natural resources necessary to their existence. To augment these resources the Branch imported in 1935 a substantial herd of reindeer. Contact with the Eskimos is maintained through permanent stations in the eastern, central and western Arctic, at a number of which medical officers are located, and by means of the annual Canadian Eastern Arctic Patrol by steamship. Law and order in all regions in Canada inhabited by Eskimos is maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

According to the Dominion Census of 1931, there were 5,979 Eskimos in Canada, nearly 80 per cent of these being in the Northwest Territories. The distribution by provinces was: N.W.T., 4,670, Quebec, 1,159; Yukon, 85; Manitoba; 62; and Alberta, 3.

Hon. N. E. Tanner Buys New Farm

LETHBRIDGE, Sept. 6—Hon. N. E. Tanner, Alberta Minister of Lands and Mines, has purchased the G. O. Stringam farm of nearly 500 acres, the town home and other buildings at Glenwood, 60 miles south-west of Lethbridge, it was learned Friday. Most of the land is cultivated.

Alberta Wheat Pool Pays Alberta Government

Payment of $453,400 was made by the Alberta Wheat Pool to the Alberta government recently. This is the September 1st instalment of principal and interest due on the indebtedness to the provincial government, incurred by the 1929 30 Pool over-payment.

This is the tenth annual payment of principal and interest that has been made by the Alberta Wheat Pool. Every instalment has been paid on the due date.

The indebtedness was incurred when the U.F A. administration was in power.

The Health League of Canada

105 Bond Street, Toronto, Ont.

HEALTH CONSERVATION

That Canada is not alone in demanding a house-cleaning in the matter of national health, was pointed out recently by an official of the Health League of Canada. Coincidentally, he declared, voices were being raised in the United States calling for greater attention to the physical stamina of its people.

Dr. Victor G. Hosier, author of, "An American Doctor's Odyssey," was said to be a leader in this movement for American health, and his latest book, "Toughen up, America!" was said to be having a strong effect in awakening the public to the need for health conservation. Dr. Hosier was quoted as declaring: "The physical stamina of a people is as important in armament as cannon."

The Health League spokesman declared that his organization heartily endorsed Dr. Hosier's assertion that attention should centre on disease prevention rather than on cure, and quoted further from the American doctor to show what preventive methods could effect.

Dr. Hosier was the director of a $300,000 fund donated to Halifax, N.S., by Massachusetts after the Halifax disaster during the last war. He found eight groups each eagerly supporting a separate plan—one for a tuberculosis sanatorium, one for a home for the blind, etc. Dr Hosier told them—to quote his own words: "What you really need is a modern health department, to bring about compulsory vaccination and prevent another outbreak of smallpox, adequate garbage disposal, pasteurized milk, child welfare, an officially chlorinated water supply, and all the other essentials to prevent and control disease."

His advice was taken, he states, and subsequently: "The results of the diversified health program were spectacular. In five years the death rate was cut from 20.1 to 11.7 per 1,000 of population, and the infant death rate from 187 to 97 per 1,000. Nearly 2,480 people were alive who would otherwise have been dead."

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank our many friends and neighbors for the floral tributes, and for their many kindnesses and sympathy (in particular Mrs. W. J. Bares and the Rev. R Yorke), during the long illness of our beloved wife and mother.

CHAS. HUDGEON, AND SONS
(Robert, Kenneth and Donald)

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA

Rev. T. TAYLOR, Minister.

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship	7.30 p.m.
And on Alternate Sundays:	
Craigmyle	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	2.00 p.m.
Michichi	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

BUY
War Savings Certificates
Regularly

THE ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN CO. LTD.

THE LITTLE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND

by MRS VALLANCE S. PATRIARCHE

"THEY carry no weapons, wave no banners, chant no stately measures of poesy, these little people of England. Pale clerks, laborers with stiff, gnarled hands; old fishermen and young mechanics; housewives, washer-women, nursemaids and chars, and tired children singing underground fit to break your heart.

"THEY climb to heights of glory as if born to sacrifice and heroism, scaling the peaks by humble paths and mean alleys which turn to pits of flame; or attaining the summit of valor through dark and cruel descent into the icy waters of the sea. Like soldiers they have borne the shock of fire and shell; like sailors they have gone down unflinchingly to their death in shattered ships, and like aviators they have given their strength to rise 'By Labor to the Stars.'

"NO Abbey walls have space to record the deeds of these simple ones, gone sadly or gaily to eternity. Their names shall not be graven on stone nor painted on glass; no Roll of Honor could set them forth. But the dust of England, the winds which whisper in her trees, the waves which beat upon her shores, shall vibrate with the passion of their courage, the splendor of their sacrifice. Each dawn shall tell how they arose in humble cheerfulness to light their tiny corner of the earth with a candle of faith, each sunset shall be a flaming beacon to remind all men of their burning steadfastness."

AND WE ARE ONLY ASKED TO LEND!

INCREASE YOUR INVESTMENTS IN

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

DONATED BY THE BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA

Wages of truck drivers will be the subject of discussions to be held by employers and the Industrial Relations Board of the province in Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, and Edmonton this month. Under the chairmanship of Clayton Adams, the board has won pay raises of $165,000 a year, and last year collected $27,000 in back wages for workers. More than 7,300 investigations were carried out in the same period.

Two classes of 20 women studen will be open for registrations within a few days at the Technical School, Edmonton, for the purpose of training girls for special aircraft work. The course will last ten weeks. At the aircraft repair depot in Edmonton, there are about 100 vacancies for trained women, and the demand is expected to grow as activities increase. The course offered is designed to fill these demands.



DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK---

That merchandise that can stand persistent advertising makes an appeal which brings customers back time and time again.

Truthful advertising gives the public confidence—confidence in the merchandise and the concern that sells it.

Persistent advertising gains friends for a business It proves that the advertiser has the right merchandise at the right price.

Well Advertised Merchandise Is Superior In Every Way

Good advertising not only makes new customers, but encourages old customers to buy more.

Quality, persistently advertised, creates a desire that only possession satisfies.

THE ONLY WAY TO GET BUSINESS IS TO GO AFTER IT BY ADVERTISING. GETTING BUSINESS BY ADVERTISING IS EASY, CHEAP, AND SURE.